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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—TERMS PAPER DISCONTINUED.—I. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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The Tax Question.

The Equalization Ordinance.

The Absurdities of the Present System of Assessments.

How Personal Property is Assessed.

The discussion of the tax question, which has resulted in the passage of what is known as the "equalization ordinance," is not likely to be confined to the city of Pittsburgh. Already the subject is being agitated in the country districts, where inequalities exist in as great a degree as in the city. The practical operation of the new law will be watched with great interest, for the reason that if just and equitable assessments can be arrived at in the city, some means will be employed to reach the same result all over the county.

THE EQUALIZATION ORDINANCE.

The provisions of the equalization ordinance may be briefly stated thus: Each property owner is to be furnished by the city assessor with a schedule of his property, with the valuation as now assessed for county purposes, and when the property holder has received this schedule he shall affix thereto the actual cash value of the several items specified, according to his best judgment and belief, and return the same to the assessor. A Board of Revision, consisting of one from each ward, is to be elected on the first Tuesday of December next, and tri-annially thereafter. The power to examine the returns made by the property owners, and revise, alter and amend the same until, in their judgment, they shall have arrived at the true cash value of all the taxable property in the city. The Board is then to divide the aggregate cash value with the aggregate sum assessed by the county assessors, and the quotient thus obtained shall be a common divisor, by which the actual cash value of the property of each and every property holder shall be divided, and the amounts resulting from this division shall be the equalized valuations of all taxable property. Upon these equalized valuations the assessments for the year 1873 shall be made, and the same are to remain the lawful valuations until legally altered. There is a provision that in determining the equalized valuation of property in all amounts exceeding one hundred and not exceeding three thousand dollars, the multiple of ten which shall approximate most closely to the sum ascertained as above specified, and in all amounts exceeding three thousand dollars the multiple of one hundred which approximates most closely to the sum thus ascertained, shall be taken and assumed to be the correct equalized value. It is also provided that the aggregate equalized valuation shall not increase the total valuation beyond the aggregate assessed for county purposes within the city.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES.

The principle of the ordinance is easily understood, and is expressed in the word *equalization*. The object is to require each property owner to pay an equal proportion of the city taxes, in accordance with a fair valuation. Under the present arbitrary system of fixing valuations, the taxation is very unequally distributed; and, as a general rule, the less a man owns, the more taxes he pays in proportion—the greatest discriminations being made in favor of the largest estates. Under the equalization ordinance, every man will pay proportionately the same. Suppose the aggregate cash value of all the real estate in the city to be $150,000,000 (and it has been estimated as high as $250,000,000), and divide this sum by the aggregate assessed for county purposes, say $15,000,000, and we have the quotient ten. In other words, the aggregate assessment is one-tenth of the actual cash value, and to make each taxable pay an equal share, it is only necessary to assess him at one-tenth his cash value. This the ordinance provides for doing. Suppose A. has a property whose cash value is $15,000, and his present assessed value $5,000, and suppose B. has property worth $200,000, whose assessment is $10,000, it is very clear that A. is compelled to pay upon one-third his actual value, while B. gets off by paying on one-twentieth of his. To divide each by ten, A.'s assessed valuation would be reduced from $5,000 to $1,500, and B.'s would be increased from $10,000 to $20,000. Each would then be taxed in proportion to what he owns, and this is the principle of the bill. To illustrate the workings of the proviso in regard to properties exceeding one hundred and not exceeding three thousand dollars in value, and those in excess of three thousand dollars, the following cases will suffice: Let $1,860 represent the real value of C. D.'s property. This amount divided by ten gives $186, and under the proviso the equalized value would be $186. Let B. F.'s property be valued at $1,320; divided by ten gives $132; equalized valuation $120. In cases above three thousand dollars, the multiple of one hundred is used, as, G. H. owns property worth $3,000, divided by ten gives $300; equalized valuation, $400. Or, J. K.'s real value is $3,000; divided by ten gives $340; equalized valuation, $300.

Of course, if the aggregate cash value of the entire property of the city should exceed $150,000,000, as it no doubt will, then the common divisor will be increased above ten, but it will not change the principle, or the method of calculation. Under the consolidation ordinance, all property in the "rural" wards has been taxed at only two-thirds of its assessed value, for city purposes, and this abatement will be continued under the equalization ordinance.

OBJECTIONS AGAINST THE ORDINANCE.

Notwithstanding the popular favor with which the equalization ordinance has been received, there are objections urged against it. One of the principal arguments used against its passage in Councils was the fact that when the triennial assessors are chosen in 1873, sworn to make a true return of the actual value of all property in the respective districts, they will be bound to take the valuations returned by the property owners themselves, in the city, while in the other portions of the county they will follow the old mode of assessing at ten or twelve per cent. of the cash value, and the consequence will be that for *county* purposes the property of the city will be assessed at its full value, while that of other sections of the county will be rated as heretofore. Another objection is, that inasmuch as property owners are not required to make returns to the city assessor under oath, many of them will take advantage of this, and make false returns, thus opening the door for the very inequalities it is proposed to remedy. The advocates of equalization claim that there is no force in the first objection, for the reason that the triennial assessors are not bound to take the return made under the ordinance by the owners, on the other hand instructed by the County Commissioners, notwithstanding their oath, to make their assessments so as to approximate a certain fixed aggregate for each borough or township, and in doing this they use the best data they can obtain as to each particular piece of property. As to the second objection, while the ordinance, as originally drawn, provided for having the returns made under oath, it is held that if false valuations are returned the Board of Revision will correct them. There are other objections to the measure, among them the cumbersome character of the Board (one from each of the thirty-six wards), and the cost entailed in paying each member for his services. There are well grounded doubts as to the propriety of making the Board so large, not only in view of the expense, but also from the fact that large bodies are seldom so prompt and efficient in the transaction of public business as lesser ones. The main object, however, in constituting the Board in the manner proposed, is, that each ward may have an opportunity to select a competent person, familiar with the values of property, and who, in cases of dispute, or where false returns have been made, will be able to give the Board reliable information.

HOW THE ABUSES HAVE ORIGINATED.

We have said that the inequality in the method of fixing the valuations of property, has begun to excite discussion in the country districts, and that an effort will be made to remedy existing abuses. The evils of the present system are so patent to all that they need not be specified. It is not so generally known, however, that they have all originated from a direct violation of the act of 1842, which requires all property made taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth to be assessed at its actual value, and all offices, trades and occupations, at the actual yearly income arising therefrom. The assessors have always been required to take an oath to make their assessments in the manner stated, and do so swear before entering upon their duties. Whether the obligations of this oath were ever observed, it is scarcely worth while to inquire. It is many years since it became a virtual nullity, and every year the assessments are becoming more arbitrary and unjust. If the assessors could be made to comply with the law, we would need no "equalization ordinances." The valuation of the county, it is true, would be increased from its present aggregate, $43,000,000, to $500,000,000 or more, but the millage would be reduced proportionately, and there would be no more taxes to pay than now.

THE STATE TAX ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Some years ago the State tax on real estate was abolished, and the Revenue Board has since assessed the amount required for State purposes upon the personal property of the respective counties. The amount assessed upon Allegheny county, for 1872, was $49,470. It is presumed by the State Board that this amount can be raised on the personal property of the county; but under our illegal and absurd method of making assessments—we should perhaps say neglect to assess at all—less than $7,000 were assessed upon this class of property this year, and not more than $5,000 will be collected! As a consequence, the County Controller is obliged to make up the difference (over $40,000) by drafts upon the county treasury, and the Commissioners have to increase the millage on real estate for county purposes to make good the deficit. Thus the real estate of the county is indirectly taxed for State purposes, although exempt by law, while the personal property is scarcely taxed at all. This comes from the neglect of the assessors to comply with the law, and the obligations of their oath. The articles of personal property made taxable for State purposes are horses, cattle, furniture in excess of three hundred dollars in value, carriages, gold and silver watches, money at interest, &c.

ABSURDITIES OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

To show how utterly absurd is the present system, it is only necessary to state that the highest amount assessed on personal property, in any of the wards in Pittsburgh, in 1872, was $262 72. This was in a rural ward (the Twenty second), while in the Fifth ward the amount was only $6 15! While the First ward returns but $18 38, the Second returns $170 42—and so the inequality as well as the absurdity is made apparent. Think of $7,000 returned under oath as the aggregate tax upon the personal property of Allegheny county! Take the item of gold watches alone, which are taxed at one dollar each, and and it would not fall short of paying the State assessment, unaided by any other source, but not one watch in a thousand is returned, and so of other items. The whole system is bad, and works so injuriously to large classes of property holders that a vigorous and determined effort should be made to apply a remedy. Either the law which we have should be enforced, or some new system devised. Now that the subject is before the people, it should be discussed in all fair bearings, that a conclusion may be arrived at. There is a growing disposition among the people for a change from the present wretched manner of assessment, and the "equalization ordinance" is no doubt the forerunner of a radical reform throughout the county.

THE STATE TAX.

Its Assessment in Allegheny County.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

At various times of late, when questions of local public importance have been discussed, both through the press and on the floors of our Councils chambers, allusions have been made to a certain tax denominated "State Tax," and the subject seems to be so little understood that even those who profess to speak of its object, sources from whence derived, and amount, vary widely from what are the true facts of the case. That "State Tax" forms an important item in the burden of county taxation is a fact that may be set forth in a very brief statement. With this view we will endeavor to follow the order as named above.

THE OBJECT AND SOURCES.

First. The object is for payment in part of the expenses of the State government.

Second. The sources whence this tax is to be derived are enumerated in the general act of Assembly providing for the reduction of the public debt, passed April 22d, 1846, approved March 16th, 1847, and are as follows:

1. All mortgages, money owing by solvent debtors, whether by promissory note, penal or single bill, bond or judgment, all articles of agreement, and accounts bearing interest, owned or possessed by any person whatsoever, except mortgages, judgments, recognizances and moneys secured on articles of agreement for the sale of real estate (except such as are given by corporations), also excepting notes or bills for work and labor done, and bank notes, three mills.

2. All shares of stock in any railroad, insurance company, building and loan association, incorporated by or in pursuance of any act of Commonwealth, or any other State or government, except such building and loan associations as make or declare dividends, three mills.

3. All public loans or stocks whatsoever, except those issued by the Commonwealth, by the government of the United States, by the city of Allegheny for city purposes since March 31st, 1870; also excepting the bonds of said city of Allegheny, known as the renewal bonds of 1870; also excepting the bonds of the city of Pittsburgh, known as the water extension loan, and the bonds of said city issued for the purpose of retiring the matured and maturing bonds/dedicated thereof under the act of assembly of 18 9, three mills.

All moneys loaned or invested in any other State, together with the amount of said respective objects of taxation, and the amount per cent. of the dividend or profit said securing or received therefrom respectively—three mills.

All household furniture, including gold and silver plate, exceeding value $300, owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, three mills.

All pleasure carriages, both two and four horse; middling upland 10c@19c; Orleans 10½@19c; sales 20,000 bales, including for speculation and export 7,000 bales. There were sales of middling upland for October delivery at 16c, and December at 15¾c. Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat, No 2, @1 18 8d. Flour 20s. Corn 28s 6d. Pork 56s. Beef 60s. Lard 39s. Cheese 57s 5d. Cumberland middles 34s 6d. Tallow 44s 6d.

CRIMES.

Suicide at Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, October 30, 172.

E. A. Abbott, for many years railroad agent at Cambridge for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, suicided at two o'clock this afternoon at Cambridge. It is said his wife and he separated, and the family had everything packed up to leave this evening. He went into their parlor and shot himself through the temple. Mr. Abbott at one time was a wholesale grocer in Zanesville.

A Prisoner Convicted of Murder Permitted to Escape.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., October 30,—A jury to-day found a man named McLugein guilty of murder in the first degree, and, strange to say, the prisoner was allowed to leave the court room unaccompanied by officers. He subsequently visited several saloons about town, but since has not been heard from.

Depot for Mineral Waters.

Gettysburg Water,
Healing Spring Water,
Excelsior Spring (Saratoga) Water,
Geyser Spring (Saratoga) Water,
Hathorn Spring (Saratoga) Water,

at Clark's Drug store, 108 Fifth avenue.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

The Horse Plague.

No Abatement in New York.

Fire Department Animals Affected

Hand Apparatus Brought Into Use.

Immense Accumulation of Freight on the Wharves.

Disease Spreading Through the Country.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The condition of the horses to-day in the city stables is reported a little better, but there is nothing to indicate a speedy abatement of the disease. The progress of the disease in the fire department is most alarming. Out of one hundred and forty-four horses only two are well, and thirty-four wholly unfit for use. Rest is considered a great requisite for their cure, and this it is almost impossible to give them, even if the disease was stopped at once. Two months, it is thought, will be required to get the horses into their former condition. Chief Engineer Perley has ordered a first class steam fire engine, with self-propelling attachment. This can be run, it is said, at the rate of a mile in three minutes, while its speed can be easily regulated. It will be kept near fire headquarters, and when the occurrence of a serious fire in any part of the city is reported, it will be dispatched at once to the spot. The chief Engineer to-day issued an order suspending for the present all leaves of absence, except in special cases of sickness or death. Six companies have been organized as hand companies, with their ranks filled by details from others. All the old two wheel hose carriages which could be found have been pressed into service and will be attached to engines. Some of the tenders will be run by hand.

Hundreds of longshoremen are complaining that the epidemic among horses have rendered them penniless. Most of these laborers work by the hour, and some have not obtained over three hours' work in a week. Goods of all description are piled promiscuously along the wharves on West and South streets, in some cases reaching to the height of ten or fifteen feet, completely hiding the river from view, and the small number of trucks employed to day would not be able to remove this enormous collection of freight in less than six months. Eighty-seven horses died in this city yesterday. Increased facilities are needed to remove the carcases from the streets and stables. Two persons are reported sick to-day with horse disease.

PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, October 30.—The horse disease is reaching alarming proportions in this city and vicinity.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, October 30.—The horse disease is spreading rapidly here. Twenty or thirty canal boats are laid up, and nearly every boat has lost one or two horses. Several hundred horses in the city are affected, and it is thought that in a day or two nearly all will be sick. It is spreading in the country also.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, October 30.—The horse disease is rapidly abating here.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 30.—There is little change to note in the progress of the horse disease in this city. This afternoon but there were fewer teams out than yesterday, and many deaths are occurring.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 30.—It is estimated to-night that about twelve hundred cases of horse disease are prevailing in this city. About thirty cars were withdrawn from two street car lines to-day.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—The horse disease fully developed itself here to-day, making its appearance in a number of livery stables. So far as known none of the horses of the street car lines have been attacked.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—The first cases of horse disease reported are improving and some are entirely well. The Market street Railway Company have taken off seven cars, and the superintendent admits that one-half of the horses are already affected. In the livery and private stables there is a slight increase in the number of cases to-day.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, O., October 30.—The horse disease spread rapidly to-day. Several of the livery stables are closed. Many of the express companies horses are unfit for service, and the disease has appeared among the fire department horses. One of the street railroads ran cars only once an hour this afternoon and at least four cars at eight o'clock to-night. Very few fatal cases are reported.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Cholera Breaking Out at Various Places.

BUDA, October 30.—The cholera is making serious ravages here. Ninety-four cases are reported, of which twenty-seven proved fatal. Among the cases are those of twenty-nine soldiers who were stricken ill simultaneously, and who have died.

LONDON, October 30.—The cholera has appeared at Wexford, Ireland, where one death from the disease has occurred.

BERLIN, October 30.—The cholera has broken out in Gumbennt, a town of Eastern Prussia. Several fatal cases have occurred.

The Crisis in the German Diet.

BERLIN, October 30.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says the Prussian government has determined to employ all its power, even to conciliatory means, to carry the country reform bill through the upper house of Parliament. Upon the passage of this measure depends, it says, the stability of affairs. According to the *Provincial Correspondence*, the power of the crown and government are staked.

The San Juan Boundary.

LONDON, October 30.—A dispatch from Berlin says that three experts, to whom the Emperor William referred the San Juan case, in their reports recommended, as a compromise, the adoption of the middle channel as a boundary between British and American territory. The reports have not yet been published.

Princess Clotilde Not Exiled.

PARIS, October 30.—Thiers has informed Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Napoleon, that she is free to remain in France without interference from the government.

The Marquis of Ripon on the Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, October 30.—The Marquis of Ripon, who presided over the High Joint Commission which framed the Treaty of Washington, delivered an address last evening at Ripon upon the results of the arbitration at Geneva. The speaker declared himself as thankful that all the points involved in the Treaty of Washington had been peaceably and amicably settled. He regarded this as a great step toward the preservation of the peace of the world. Though, said the Marquis, a kind feeling between the two nations has sometimes been seen and eager, the feelings of the peoples as well as those of respective governments had never become embittered. He believed that the arbitration at Geneva had been the means of inaugurating more cordial relations between England and the United States which would long endure.

Louis Blanc's Idea of French Government—Threatened Resignation.

PARIS, October 30.—M. Louis Blanc, in an address to the Republicans of Avignon, demonstrates the necessity for the preservation of the present National Assembly, and proposes the appointment of a President of the Republic, the presidency being, in his belief, "a counterfeit royalty, which would perpetually endanger the liberties of the country.

A rumor is afoot in official circles that General De Cissey will resign the Ministry of War, in the event that Inquiry is ordered by the President into the conversation of certain army officers at La Fare, who are charged with asserting that the Minister of War and members of his staff entertained strong sympathies for Bonsparte.

Petition for the Cession of Gibraltar to Spain

—Sagasta Ministry Impeachment.

MADRID, October 30.—A petition was presented to the courts to-day by one of the Republican deputies asking for the adoption of a measure looking to the procurement from England of the cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

The Cortes have resolved, by voting 124 against 104, to consider the articles of impeachment against the members of the Sagosta ministry.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, October 30.—Thomas Hughes, in an address to his constituents, declines re-election to Parliament.

LONDON, October 30.—Hon. John Jay, American Minister to Austria, who came to London to be present at the marriage of his daughter, left yesterday for Vienna.

LONDON, October 30.—Right Hon. Lord Pensance, Judge of the English Court of Probate, has resigned.

PARIS, October 30.—Count Von Arnim, German ambassador to France, has arrived here from Berlin.

BELGRADE, October 30.—Skounschina, the Servian House of Representatives, has rejected the motion providing for the exclusion of Hebrews from Landwehr service.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 30.—The steamship Moravian has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, October 30.—The steamship City of Bristol has arrived at Wexford.

SOUTHAMPTON, October 30.—The steamship Weser has arrived.

LONDON, October 30.—The steamship Great Western, from New York, has arrived at Bristol.

LONDON, October 30, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@93; for account 92¾@92¾. American securities—5 20s of 1865, 91¾; 5-20s of 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89; Erie 43¾.

PARIS, October 30.—Rentes 53 francs 12 centimes. LIVERPOOL, October 30.—Cotton dull and firmer; middling upland 10d@10½d; Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales 20,000 bales, including for speculation and export 7,000 bales. There were sales of middling upland for October delivery at 16d, and December at 15¾d. Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat, No 2, @1 18 8d. Flour 20s. Corn 28s 6d. Pork 56s. Beef 60s. Lard 39s. Cheese 57s 5d. Cumberland middles 34s 6d. Tallow 44s 6d.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Democratic Defection Increasing.

The Collapse of Greeleyism.

Appeals of Leaders in Vain.

Last Card Against General Dix.

Greeleyite Sensation Anticipated.

Germans and Mr. Washburn.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1872.

Collapse of Greeleyism.

Although the Republican Congressional Committee virtually closed its work ten days ago, it has continued its correspondence with the campaign workers in all parts of the country. The letters of the past week have been chiefly in regard to the effect produced by appeals of the Liberal and Democratic press to Democrats who failed to vote in October. The information is uniform and specific from all sections, and to the effect that Democratic defection is increasing every day, and that the appeals made have, by the very weakness which they imply, helped on the defection rather than checked it. The signs, as interpreted by the committee, are those of a general collapse of the Democratic wing of Greeley movement. Since the committee stopped printing documents for circulation forty-five thousand anti-Greeley documents have been ordered by Democratic organizations.

Greeley's Last Sensation Concerning Gen. Dix.

What is intended for a great sensation has just been worked up and sent off for use at the last moment against Gen. Dix, in New York. The story is that as an officer charged with the disbursement of a certain large war fund, he misapplied several hundred thousand dollars. The attempt is made to establish the charge by means of what purports to be full official correspondence on the subject, taken from the books of the Treasury. The facts are, that at one period of the war, when men and material were sorely needed and great haste was absolutely demanded, Gen. Dix, with other officers, was empowered to accomplish the ends desired and to use such money as was necessary. When these accounts reached the Comptroller, the question arose in regard to the formality of some of the vouchers, and $175,000 was suspended, and considerable correspondence ensued. The intimation of improper motives of any kind, much less of fraud on the part of the commissioners, does not appear, and the accounts were finally adjusted and settled. The whole operation was one made necessary by the exigencies of the war, and the suspension arose from the subsequent application of red tape regulations to war transactions which they were not designed to meet. The matter has been dressed up in most sensational style, and its appearance may now be expected at any time.

Gratitude of Mr. Washburn.

The Germans held a meeting at Saengerbund Hall last night for the purpose of agreeing on a plan for a demonstration in honor of Hon. E. B. Washburn, American Minister to France, as an acknowledgment of the great services extended by that gentleman to the cause of Germans in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war.

The Horse Plague.

A few well developed cases of horse disease have occurred here to-day. Some of the millers in Georgetown, we hear, have received letters from merchants in New York, directing that no more flour be shipped for that port at present, as there are no means of receiving it from vessels while the horse disease continues.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 30, 1872.

GEN. SHERMAN OUT AGAIN.

General Sherman was out to-day for the first time since his recent sickness. He rode to the War Department this morning, and devoted some time to official business. Great solicitude has been manifested relative to his health, and during his brief illness many distinguished persons, including a large representation from the diplomatic corps, army and navy, and other branches of important service, called in person to make inquiry about his health.

PRECAUTION AGAINST CATTLE DISEASE.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular to collectors at the principal ports, instructing them to carefully observe the existing regulations which prevent the importation of neat cattle or hides from a country where the foot and mouth disease is prevalent. The department has received information that this disease has again broken out in the Argentine Republic.

DISCRIMINATING IMPORT DUTIES.

The President to-day signed the proclamation declaring that all provisions of the acts imposing discriminating foreign tonnage and import duties in the United States are revived, and shall henceforth be and remain in full force, as relates to goods and merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels from countries other than France, so long as any discriminating duties shall continue to be imposed by France upon goods and merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States from countries other than the United States.

INTERESTING WAR CLAIM.

The Southern Claims Commissioners to-day heard testimony in regard to the claim of Elizabeth A. Gould, of Alexandria, for $28,878, for wood cut by the army on the Potomac river near Washington. The point of interest in this case is the endeavor made by the claimant to show a higher value for standing timber than the price of one dollar per cord established by the Quartermaster General, at which rate similar claims to the amount of several million dollars have been from time to time settled by the Quartermaster's Department. The claimant is one of the heirs of the late Congressman Elsall, of New Jersey, who owned large estates in Virginia, near this city.

FORTY THOUSAND ISRAELITES COMING TO AMERICA.

A letter has been received at the General Land Office, setting forth that an investment to the amount of $1,500,000, who contemplate selling in this country some eight thousand families, comprising forty thousand persons. They wish to obtain two hundred and fifty thousand acres of government land for this purpose.

POLITICAL.

Last Rally at Canton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., October 30, 1872.

The last meeting of the campaign in this city was held this evening. Eight stands were erected and addressed by Hon. I. D. Woodworth, Republican Congressman elect from this, the Seventeenth, district. The club room was filled and the speech well received.

Sumner's Declination of the Gubernatorial Nomination.

BOSTON, October 30.—Charles Sumner, in his letter from Paris declining the coalition nomination for Governor of Massachusetts, says: "In acknowledging your communication I beg to repeat this declination, most sincerely desiring that no person should vote for me. Beyond this personal wish, which I trust will not be disregarded, is the consideration that, if chosen, I could not serve. At the same time I express my grateful sense of the trust reposed in me by the conventions which united in this nomination. My grounds are entirely personal, due to the convention representing fellow-citizens to whom I owe a long time been opposed on important public questions. I beg them to believe that I am not insensible to their good will, which is enhanced by the difficulties. The present differences are lessened in the common desire to secure for our country the incomparable blessings of peace and reconciliation, under the safe guards of good government and with the principles of the Declaration of Independence as our rule of action.

Virginia Straight-out Failure.

RICHMOND, VA., October 30.—The Straight-out Democrats met again this morning, but as only six persons were present they had a private conference and adjourned, without making known the result of their deliberations.

Guess at the Result in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 30.—The Democratic State Executive Committee publish an address, in which they say they have reports from seventy-two counties—twenty-two in East Tennessee, thirty-one in Middle and nineteen in West Tennessee, leaving twenty to be heard from. The counties heard from report that the probable vote for Cheatham will be 71,575; for Johnson, 49,629; for Maynard, 49,890. They assert that Johnson and all other Independents will be beaten, but their running makes probable the election of three or four Republican Congressmen and an increased number of Republicans to the State Legislature. The committee urge the administration of the Liberal vote on the party nominees to prevent this result.

Gaseous Proceeding—Lively Digging Party.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 30.—The Commercial club, composed of the leading business men of this city and the oil regions, accepted an offer of free gas, conducted on long pipes from a creek a half mile long for the pipe, and to-day turned out *en masse*, and cheered on in their labors by the music of bands, the encouraging smiles of fair ladies and champagne *ad libitum*, completed the work in two and a half hours. The unique spectacle was witnessed by nearly all the people in the city.

Machine Manufacturers' Convention.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—The National Convention of Machine Manufacturer's adjourned late this afternoon to meet here again on the 17th of next December. During the day they discussed the subject of credits, prices, uniformity in rating the horse power of engines, and railroad freights. They passed resolutions looking to reducing the currency below its present volume and condemning corners and trade combinations, and that the general government, private associations and individuals should counteract such combinations.

Another Vessel Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—The steamship Ohio, the second vessel of the American Liverpool line, was successfully launched to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. John A. Griswold, of Troy, New York, is dangerously ill. His wife and son arrived from New York yesterday.

At Boston, yesterday, Thomas Sullivan was sentenced to ten years in the State prison for garroting and robbing a man of eight dollars in the street.

The assaulting of the jury of Northern Virginia will meet at Richmond to-day.

Florence, a three year old daughter of Dr. Corry, of Brooklyn, fell from a third story window on Tuesday, and was fatally injured. Job Cushing, grandfather of the child, in great excitement, ran for a physician, and on returning to the house died.

The specie shipments to Europe yesterday amounted to $125,000.

Hon. W. M. Evarts and family arrived from Europe yesterday.

Geo. W. Jenkins is to be executed to-day at Washington City, for the murder of his wife on the 14th of May last.

CASUALTIES.

Boy Run Over by a Freight Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., October 30, 1870.

About eight o'clock this morning a bop aged sixteen, named Wood Browning, son of conductor Browning, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, while attempting to get on a freight train in motion, at Fortville, Ind., fell under the train and had both legs cut off. He cannot recover.

Railroad Switchman Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, October 30, 1872.

A switchman named F. C. Cubertson, in the employ of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, was run over by a switching engine in the yards of that company at this place, this afternoon, and almost instantly killed. He was about twenty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and small child.

Accident in a Saw Mill—Fall from a Scaffold.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, OHIO, October 30, 1872.

F. M. Look, carpenter in Stewart & Co.'s planing mill, had his right arm lacerated in a terrible manner on Tuesday, by his shirt sleeve being caught and the arm drawn on a saw. He will probably lose the use of his arm for life.

A painter named Peacock, working on Emanuel's Catholic church, fell from a scaffold a distance of sixty feet, and had his left leg broken and was severely injured about the head and body. His recovery is doubtful.

Fatal Result of a Gas Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, October 30.—E. D. Williams, proprietor of the Huff House, in Winona, Minnesota, was killed this morning by a gas explosion while experimenting.

One Man Killed and Another Injured by the Explosion of a Shell.

BOSTON, October 30.—A serious accident occurred this evening, as a procession was passing through Tremont street, by the explosion of a shell on board a frigate which was carried in the line. Cornelius B. Marston was mutilated in a horrible manner, and Patrick Lacey, who was standing on the sidewalk, wounded in the leg. The two men were carried to the city hospital.

A Life Sacrificed to Save Another.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—Thomas McGrath, watchman of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was run over and killed by a train to-night while taking a drunken man from the track.

Child Killed by a Runaway Horse.

COLUMBUS, O., October 30.—A blooded horse, driven by a gentleman on North High street this evening, became frightened and ran away, striking down and killing a three year old child of Peter Monroe.

"Hurry Up the Cake,"
And be sure to put into
them the proper quantity of
Banner Baking Powder,
and they will be
Light, Sweet and Delicious.
Mistakes are avoided by using
this celebrated Powder, as each
can contains a measure, and
full directions go with it.

House Cleaning Made Easy.

Sapollo does the work,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapollo for windows,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapollo for wood work,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapollo removes stains,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapollo for the million.

Horse Clothing.

Prevent the Horse disease.
Prevent the Horse Distemper.
Prevent the Horse Disease.

By using the Carbolic Disinfectant, sold only by McClarran & McKennan, druggists, 88 Market street and opposite Post office.

Effervescing Medicines.

Bi-Carb Pottassa.
Vichy Salts.
Rissingen Salts.
Nitrate of Caroline.
Magnesia Aperient.
Citrate Iron and Quinine.
Sedlitz Granulated.
Citrate Magnesia Granules, all of English manufacture, and recommended as reliable. For sale at CLARK'S Drug Store,
108 Fifth avenue.

Prevent the Horse Plague.

By using *Bromo-Chloralum*, recommended by veterinary surgeons. Sold by Clark, No. 108 Fifth avenue. tf

Hoyt's German Cologne.

Equal to any imported and cheaper. Sold only at Clark's, 108 Fifth avenue.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.

Best in America,
Buy, try and compare. tf

The Horse Plague.

A Rochester veterinary surgeon recommends *Chloralum* or *Bromo-Chloralum* as proper disinfectants to clear the hold and stables to prevent the plague. Sold by Clark, 108 Fifth avenue. tf

Who Killed Them?

Abell's
Vermin Exterminator,
The only Reliable.
It has no Equal for banishing
Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere,
At 38 cents per bottle.
Try it, and you will use no other.

Chloralum

Is one of the best and safest disinfectants known—useful to prevent any contagious disease. For sale at Clark's Drug Store, 108 Fifth avenue. tf

Red Fire.
Red Fire.
Red Fire.

The best article, sold very low at McClarran & McKennan's agents stores, 88 Market street and opposite the Post office.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A SITUATION as a Drug Clerk by a young man of 18 months experience; best of reference. Address Commercial office.

WANTED—PUPILS—FOR MATHEMATICS by a Gentleman who will teach, in the evening to a family or class. Address Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A HARDWARE House to learn the business. Will invest Capital if desired after becoming acquainted with the business. Address Commercial office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abell's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 112 Wood street.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH $20,000 Capital to the Wholesale Grocery business; business already established and doing well. Good opportunity for any one wishing to invest. Address SACHARINE, Commercial Office.

WANTED—PARTNER—A BOOKKEEPER with $1,000 to $2,000 in a established Business College. To a person who can fill the bill we will guarantee $1,200 to $1,800 per year. Address BUSINESS COLLEGE, Akron, Ohio.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS—BY the Vermillion Coal Co., at Streator, La Salle county, Illinois. They can obtain work at the Coal Shafts in the West, 6 foot vein, stone roof and floor. Guarantee one dollar per ton, and one dollar per day.

WANTED—SITUATION—FOR AN attractive, well-educated young Englishwoman, just from home, a position in a private family of means, to assist in lighter household work, where she will be treated as a friend and consideration. Address B. E., Commercial office.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—FOUR LABORING Men for city. 12 to go out of city. Girls to cooking. Two Coachmen, $30 and also 5 farm hands, several colored men want work. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Saengerbund Bridge.

WANTED—15 LABORING MEN FOR City; several Farm hands, carriage drivers and teamsters want work, several girls to do cooking, housework, &c., in private houses, hotels, &c., in city and country. Persons wanting men and boys for all kinds of work, can be supplied at the EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ROOMS FURNISHED OR Unfurnished, with or without Board; pleasant location. Inquire No. 187 First avenue.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business and are now prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—UNION STONE CO.'S Emery Wheels; will not glaze or gum. HUTCHINSON & GWIN, Agents.

FOR SALE—HEATER AND REGISTER A Heater and Register in good order. Apply to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie aven

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1872.

The question who shall succeed Mr. WILSON in the United States Senate lies between Mr. BOUTWELL and Mr. DAWES, though Gen. BUTLER, Judge HOAR, ex-Governor CLAFLIN and others are mentioned. The chances appear to be with BOUTWELL. It is suggested that WILSON will resign, in which case the Governor will appoint, and give the place to BOUTWELL.

IT MAY be taken as settled that there will be a brisk demand abroad for all the breadstuffs the United States will have to spare. The money value of the deficit in Great Britain alone is variously estimated from fifty to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. It is to be feared that the western producer will have to divide with the transporter, and be content with by far the lesser half of the benefits of this state of things. Such experiences will, however, only hasten a solution of the transportation problem as it relates to producer and consumer—a question which cannot, under any circumstances, be long kept in the background. The policy of the railroads—though not so intended—is well calculated to precipitate it.

For imputing a wrong motive where none exists, the organs of the party of "reconciliation" have no peers. They are as keen on an evil scent as is the hyena on the smell of carrion; and both, it is to be presumed, follow their instincts as well as their noses in so doing. One of the leading papers of this class—having exhausted its ordinary stock-in-trade of falsehoods—now charges that the recent exhibition before the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the cane with which PRESTON BROOKS assaulted Senator SUMNER, was simply a bit of electioneering strategy, resorted to for the purpose of arousing "dormant feelings of bitterness" among the Republicans of that State. This argument for Confederate candor and ingenuousness is so unanswerable that comment could only weaken it.

A WESTERN GREELEY paper takes us to task for certain commendatory observations recently made in this journal concerning General LONGSTREET's withdrawal from the support of GREELEY; somewhat irrelevantly reminding us that he is an ex-Confederate officer, who once shed "oceans of Union blood at Knoxville." Our censor is somewhat at fault with regard to the real facts of the case cited. But let that pass. The difference between itself and this paper lies just here: LONGSTREET accepted the results of the war in good faith, and this has logically brought him to the support of the Republican party. This constitutes the grievance of our contemporary, who, having had nothing but good wishes for the rebel cause during the progress of the rebellion, has also had nothing but bitterness and ill-feeling alike toward the government for its triumph and to all who grounded their heresies with their arms, ever since.

REMARKING on the President's recent letter to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners, denying the statement that any change was contemplated in the Indian policy of the government, the principal organ of the opposition sneeringly observes that the writer has perpetrated a "tremendous joke," and wants to know "what *is* the President's Indian policy?" If that paper will turn to its own files of a couple of years ago, it will find a number of well written editorials in which the character of this policy is set forth in detail, and commended as being equally in harmony with the highest statesmanship and the most enlightened Christian philanthropy. This was before the journal in question became a convert to the robber's and tyrant's doctrine, that the proper function of the strongest race is to oppress and exterminate the weakest. Still, however, they will serve none the less admirably by way of answer to its own interrogatory.

It takes the opposition to find out first what is going on in the Republican camp. The latest instance is relative to the reception of Col. FORNEY at the White House, where, strange to say, he was treated with civility by the President—just as though any citizen would not be. To this wonderful piece of news is added a further statement, rude and brutal as those American frontiersmen of former times, who began the bloody Indian feuds of which a better class of emigrants have since had to suffer the consequences. But, under English rule to the north of us, English ruffians have never been wholly left to themselves, men of a better stamp being always in authority over them, by appealing to whom the Indians when injured have seldom failed to receive justice.

On becoming President one of General GRANT's first thoughts in reference to the terribly embarrassing Indian problem was the thought of testing by trial the conclusion at which he had arrived many years before in Oregon, and the result is the Indian policy of the present administration. More time than has yet elapsed is required to establish beyond doubt either its success or its failure; but enough has been already accomplished to promise the most satisfactory issue. The President himself is satisfied with the results thus far attained, and though prepared, as he has lately said, to accept suggestions for the improvement of the system, he is resolved that there shall be no change except in the direction of a still more perfect agency for the "civilization and christianization of the Indian." Apart from the statesmanship of the policy, as a grand economical agency which prevents the waste of money, saves human life, and utilizes human energy for the cultivation of the land and for the promotion of industry, the scheme belongs essentially to the evolution or growth of the Republican party, and in the history of the party this Indian policy is doubtless destined to rank as second only to negro emancipation among the labors and achievements which establish its title to be the thegreat party of humanity and progress.

"Reconciliation" in the Opposition Camp.

"It is further stated that Cameron is not at all pleased with his last reception here. He visited the White House at the appointed hour in the spirit of a conqueror, and found that he was not so much of a hero after all. The Administration took on itself the credit of having pulled through, not only Cameron's candidate, but also Cameron himself in his pending senatorial fight.

All of which is a distortion of the plain and well-known fact that Gen. GRANT will continue to use his own judgment about matters and things, as usual—in some respects perhaps a little more so.

THE revision of GRANT's cabinet has been kindly taken in charge by a number of papers which generally unite on Minister WASHBURN for a position, though he declares that he intends to return to Paris within the next six weeks, and will probably do so. In sending Mr. FISH away, they are probably correct. If Mr. BOUTWELL succeeds Mr. WILSON in the Senate, his successor will become an important question. As yet the papers have not taken hold of it, though doubtless they will prove themselves fully equal to the task when the time comes. To help them along we will suggest that if Mr. PIERREPONT succeeds Mr. FISH, as would have been the case a few months ago, Mr. BOUTWELL's successor will not come from New York. Here is a chance for Pennsylvania. As this State did the business for GREELEY, nothing could be more proper than a cabinet officer from Pennsylvania. It is more likely to prove true that Mr. FISH's successor will not be taken from New York, and that she will have the Treasuryship. So Mr. FISH's successor must be looked for elsewhere. Is Secretary ROBESON to retire from the Navy Department and take the Russian Mission? This is another question which the papers ought to consider. At any rate, they should find out what truth there is in the report that the President has intimated that the next Minister to Russia will not be a Pennsylvanian. When these questions have been disposed of there will be others to take up.

THE TRIBUNE'S DEGENERACY.

It is a fortunate circumstance for the *Tribune* that the Presidential election is so near at hand; since, if it were yet in the remote distance, and the future descent of that paper were as rapid and reckless as it has been in the past, it would assuredly sink deeper in degradation than plummet ever sounded. Not content with the scornful repudiation of every political and moral principle which it has heretofore championed; not satisfied with endeavoring to tear down that which it helped to build up, nor with its causeless calumniation of upright public men, nor its cruel gibes and jeers at the enancipated race, nor with crawling on its belly before the reactionary element of the country, nor with insulting the patriots and heroes to whose services and sacrifices it is owing that we are a nation still, nor with outraging the whole loyal instinct of the people by affirming that it would rather rest the question of the indivisibility and perpetuity of the republic with Southern secessionists than with national swords—not content with these successive plunges into the apostate's abyss, it now, notwithstanding that at the time it landed in the highest degree the action of the administration in the premises, declares that the policy of the government created the terrible "Black Friday" of a couple of years ago, and is liable at any time to create another. But this is not all. Utterly ignoring or falsifying the sentiments of its own reporters, printed in its own columns, concerning the largely increased trade of Northern merchants with the people of the South, and the abundant evidences which exist on every hand of the rapidly augmenting prosperity of the latter, it asserts that the same policy "has blighted industry" in the Southern States, and thereby greatly injured the commerce of the whole country. It furthermore charges that Northern politicians are teaching the negroes to be idle and noisy, "and to work no more than is absolutely necessary," although its own columns a few days ago showed that the freedmen of the Southern states to have placed in the savings banks an aggregate of deposits of over four millions of dollars. There is not a business man nor a working man in the country, North or South, who is not misrepresented and wronged by these audacious mendacities; and when the *Tribune* further insists that with the election of HORACE GREELEY the industrial interests of the whole nation would spring into new life and feel a new impetus, it sets itself over in violent antagonism to the reiterated opinion not only of those who stand at the head of all our great commercial, manufacturing and productive concerns, but of nine-tenths of the more intelligent and thoughtful of the working classes as well. All these, as the *Tribune* well knows, have again and again emphasized their conviction that the re-election of President GRANT is requisite to make trade and intercourse move on in equal ground of the advancement and stability of all our multitudinous material interests, and for the general prosperity of the whole people. As well might the criminal undertake to sentence the judge as for the *Tribune* to attempt to pass strictures on the verdict by which it stands condemned.

EVOLUTION OF HUMANITY UNDER GRANT'S LEADERSHIP.

A prominent United States Senator from the West, a few days ago, stated as a fact within his personal knowledge that President GRANT had originated and elaborated the plan of the Geneva arbitration. Though of course familiar with the idea, in the form of a suggestion, long ago recommended by eminent publicists, as a mode of settling international difficulties, the President derived his conviction of the rationality and practicability of the scheme from the recollection of his own experience. Among statesmen, whether practical or theoretical, the suggestion had met with little favor, and even philanthropists admitted that it received slight encouragement from the teachings of history. But General GRANT, with a reliance upon his own resources and a confidence in the soundness of his intuitions simply characteristic of the man who, in practising the art of war had successfully disregarded some of its most sacred traditions and most firmly established principles, refused to believe that a method of settling angry disputes daily found effectual between two individuals could not be effectually applied between two great nations. The grand result is already a subject of wonder in the earlier civilized world as the inauguration of a new era in international intercourse.

President GRANT's Indian policy was equally the result of reflection upon facts which had fallen under his own observation. For more than half a century our treatment of the aborigines had been a flagrant reproach to our morals and a foul blot upon our Christian civilization. If the truth of the charge were denied, it could be established by the testimonies of innumerable witnesses, many of them members of Congress and high functionaries of the government, who were called, in the performance of official duty, to make themselves more or less perfectly acquainted with the facts of the Indian question. Such testimony, however, produced little effect upon the sensibilities of the nation at large. The divine traditions of savage warfare in the older States, as the border moved gradually westward, are not adapted to awaken any peculiar sympathy with the aborigines of to-day in whatever wrongs they may have to suffer. Then the constantly renewed reports of Indian degradation and narratives of Indian outrages would have by themselves sufficed to render most of us indifferent to alleged acts of injustice on the part of members of our own race and religion in their struggle with barbarous idolaters for the possession of the wilderness. In fact, charges of systematic villainy and cruelty laid against the representatives of the government on the frontier were generally dismissed by the press and the people as unproved, while the last report of an Indian massacre was accepted as justifying any wrong of which its perpetrators might have been the victims. In a word, the millions of money and the thousands of lives sacrificed in bootless Indian wars were commonly regarded as a necessary tribute to Indian brutality.

GRANT, as an officer of the army, posted successively at various points along the border and in the Indian territory, became thoroughly acquainted with the native character and with all the details of the Indian problem. Instead of following the general example, and viewing the ferocity and outrages of the red men, and the cunning, avarice and rascality of the borderers apart, as having no connection with each other, the young officer seems to have early perceived the close relation between them of cause and effect. At any rate, when Captain GRANT was at last transferred to Oregon, and was thus enabled to observe the striking contrast which his always existed between the British and the American mode of dealing with the Indians, he did not neglect to give the subject a thorough examination. Instead of the incessant conflict, with its succession of outrages and massacres which make up the bloody history of the American frontier, the relations between the English and their savage neighbors have been uniformly friendly and pleasant. And the great secret of the difference is that the English, in their intercourse with the red men, have pursued a policy of justice and fair dealing. English borderers are naturally as rude and brutal as those American frontiersmen of former times, who began the bloody Indian feuds of which a better class of emigrants have since had to suffer the consequences. But, under English rule to the north of us, English ruffians have never been wholly left to themselves, men of a better stamp being always in authority over them, by appealing to whom the Indians when injured have seldom failed to receive justice.

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THE FINAL BATTLE.

The voters of Pennsylvania, as of the country at large have, doubtless, pretty generally made up their minds as to which of the Presidential candidates they will vote for next Tuesday. Of course, every Republican will be at his post—that is to say, at the polls—for the purpose of discharging his duty to himself and his country. There are some honest and consistent Democrats, however, who, while unalterably fixed in their determination not to vote for GREELEY, have, as yet, been unable to make up their minds to vote for GRANT. It is not improper to remind such that, while they are, as Democrats, released from the support of the coalition candidate, they will, as men be thoroughly justified in helping to make the overthrow of the trading politicians who betrayed them as complete and final as possible. Moreover, the unparalleled unscrupulousness of the GREELEY managers richly deserves to be punished, and every man who by his vote helps to make more emphatic the popular reprobation of their disreputable and dishonorable mode of political warfare, will render inestimable service to his country. It is settled that GREELEY will be defeated. This, however, is not enough. The concoctors of the Confederate conspiracy, and of the falsehoods and calumnies by which it has been pushed, should also be taught an effectual lesson for the future. In this good work it is the privilege of honest Democrats everywhere to assist. It is to be hoped they will not let the opportunity pass unimproved.

A PORTAGE LAKE, Michigan, paper tells a pretty tough story about a lynx. It states that a small boat containing two men was attacked, when a half mile from shore, by a cat panther, or lynx, which jumped into the boat from the lake and bit the hand of one of the men. A terrible fight ensued, and though thrown out three times, the animal still renewed the attack. At last a heavy blow from an oar killed it, and the men carried its carcass to Portage Lake. The body measured three feet six inches in length.

THE poor old ghosts of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Morris and other fathers which still exist on canvas in the Governor's room at the New York City Hall, are again threatened with disgrace, owing to the trifling charge of $1,245 against the city for services rendered by Edward Cooper, which the comptroller for some reason refuses to pay. The sheriff on Monday entered the City Hall with a writ of judgment, the pictures were seized, and unless the bill is paid by November 7 they are to be sold at public auction.

SENATOR CAMERON presided at a Republican meeting in Harrisburg on Saturday evening, which was addressed by General Pearson and Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburgh, and his Excellency Governor GEARY. When the latter had concluded, Gen. Cameron proposed three cheers for John W. Geary, "the man who had been a faithful Governor for six years," and they were given.

ON the 25th of October, 1871, three men formed a partnership to carry on the retail whisky business in Chicago, the amount invested being $2,500. Recently a quarrel arose among the trio, a law suit was instigated, and the fact elicited that the net profits of the concern up to the time of the rupture were over $40,000. Poisoning men's bodies and souls pays well in the Garden City.

H. L. BATEMAN is negotiating for the lease of a New York theater, in anticipation of the return of Miss Kate Bateman from England in December, with a strong dramatic company. Miss Bateman will appear in that city on the 5th of January in her new play, "Medea in Corinth."

MAYOR MEIGS, of Chicago, received on Saturday $2,700 from a society in Paris, to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the great fire. Better late than never.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In Boston, recently, a whole family of eight persons was found to be prostrated by typhoid fever with no one left to assist them or even to call in aid. The bottom of the cellar was found to be covered to the depth of several inches with slime and filth, out of which the disease had sprung, and well nigh destroyed the people who let it breed there. How many such cellars might be hunted up in this city?

In Kansas and Nebraska alone over fifteen thousand entries were made within the year under the homestead law. These entries represent a population of fifty thousand added to those two States on lands freely presented them by government, besides a large number who acquired their homes by purchase.

Is the Indian capable of civilization? The Pamunky tribe, numbering eighty-five persons, own and inhabit a tract of land in King William county, Va., of fourteen hundred and sixty-six acres, of which seven hundred and sixty acres are arable. They have a school, a Baptist church and three ministers. Every member of the tribe, above the age of fifteen years, is a member of the church.

The geologists at the Central Park, New York, have made a grand collection of building stones—useful and ornamental, including American granites, marbles and sandstones, the marbles of Italy, Scotch granites, the green serpentine from Ireland, and all varieties known to architecture.

Paris newspapers complain of a great falling off in the trade in Parisian articles. Not long ago the French commission merchants dispatched to the retail houses abroad, particularly to Italy, nine-tenths of the entire Paris production of toys and such like goods. Germany appeared as a purchaser to the extent of a tenth of the Paris stock. Now, however, the French commission merchants do not stay more than fifty per cent. of their orders from Paris.

Chicago is not alone in her glory as the phœnix of the continent, if not of the world. Little Pesshtigo, reduced to a heap of ashes and cinders in the great forest fires of one year ago, has restored herself quite as thoroughly as the Garden City. With less resistance from the outside world, half buried in the dense northwestern forest, the sturdy little town has risen from her ashes almost unaided and alone, and stands forth to-day stronger than before she was swept over by the whirlwind of flame.

A serious misunderstanding has sprung up between the Greek government and the Italian and French governments, which threatens to eventuate in a rupture of peaceful relations. The issue relates to the ownership of the famous Laurium mines, located on the southern promontory of Attica, in the Bay of Agastira. These mines are said to be of great antiquity.

A letter descriptive of Harvard University says, 'In all we may reckon ten school-ofs and two museums, constituting the University at Cambridge as it now exists."

The widows of those who were employed as mechanics or workmen under the government in 1868-9, from whose wages a portion was withdrawn because of the reduction of hours, can obtain the amount withheld on making affidavit before a justice of the peace, supported by the evidence of two witnesses who have personal knowledge of the facts.

Antiquarians are again busy in guessing at the origin of Stonehenge. It is conjectured that the monoliths are relics of the glacial period, brought imbedded in ice, from the far north, and left on dry earth when the ice-sea melted away.

It is proposed at the next session of the French National Assembly to appoint a commission to investigate the official acts of the Olivier and Palikao cabinets, with a view to the impeachment of the imperial ministers for bringing about the war with Prussia.

The new silver leads, of the discovery of which reports have already been made, are the veins running into Arizona from one of the most famous Sonora mines near the boundary, which, owing to the Apaches, have been for a century only partially worked. It has long been believed that the richest parts of these veins were on the American side of the boundary.

A new use for petroleum has recently been discovered by the Director of the Brussels Garten of Acclimatization, and that is the instantaneous destruction of ticks in animals. The plan is to run the parts with oil of petroleum, the volatilization of which causes the immediate asphyxia of the animalcule.

An Indiana farmer the other day killed a steer, in the heart of which was a stone the size of a small walnut—or something resembling half-natural limestone more than anything else. The formation, whatever it might be called, was loose in one of the cells of the heart. The heart was perfectly sound and showed no evidence of disease.

The number of Americans in Paris is very great. Every hotel in the city is full to overflowing, and the majority of the guests are from the United States. It is the same throughout Europe; wherever the tide of pleasure travel leads, America is represented as it scarcely ever was represented before. Although this is generally the season of return from European tours, there appear to be as many Americans arriving abroad as there are leaving.

Several New Jersey capitalists have recently started business in Texas, and a large gang of mechanics from the same State are about going to Peru on a three years' contract.

The lake disasters during the recent equinoxial storm were many and serious. Two propellers, one tug, one bark, a brig, twelve schooners, four scows, and six barges were totally lost, valued at over $700,000. Sixty-three vessels were also stranded, and sixty-eight lives were lost.

There seems to be no checking the spread of profanity. The latest outbreak was from a pious nurse-maid, who, on being told that her infant charge had swallowed a thimble, exclaimed with unfeigned agitation, "Forevermore!"

Australia will soon become a wool-consuming as well as wool-producing country. Several woolen factories have been recently started, and are in successful operation. A company is manufacturing very fine specimens of broadcloth; and several new woolen factories are in process of erection, which promise to become as profitable as gold mining in that famous auriferous region.

PERSONAL.

Grimm, the Vice President of the Supreme Court, Riepert, the eminent geographer, and Goldschmidt, a member of the Supreme Tribunal of Leipsig, are the three jurisconsults upon whose reports Kaiser Wilhem decided the San Juan question.

Charles D. Hildebrand, who was hung in London, executed in Paris, shot in Georgia and lynched in Missouri, returned to Detroit the other day in good spirits. He says that his trade is to "sell out" deserters with double headers, and that he shall have himself killed again as soon as a favorable opportunity occurs. Owing to a slight misunderstanding between Mr. Hildebrand and the detectives, one party has got to leave Detroit pretty soon, and that party will probably be Hildebrand.

The slanderers of John Smith, who have been trying for several hundred years to make out a case against him, thought they had him last week, when it was reported that he had eloped from Meredith, New Hampshire, with ill-gotten gains. John turns up in Boston, however, and is financially all right, as usual.

Miss Jennie Collins, of Boston, is making good progress in her worthy effort to improve the condition of the working girls of that city. A large audience room has been converted by her into a workshop and furnished with sewing machines contributed by the various manufacturers, and other necessary appurtenances. It is open for the free use of all girls who honestly desire to learn the use of sewing machines.

Edward Eggleston has retired from the editorship of *Hearth and Home*, and is succeeded by his younger brother, George Cary Eggleston, who has just issued a book "How to Educate Yourself," written in twenty-three days while at the bed-side of his sick wife. Edward Eggleston finds story writing more profitable than editorship, and will devote himself to the former.

Mrs. Hester Petherick, a centenarian and the oldest person in Bristol, England, has recently died, and the papers are making quite a time over her. They haven't any George Washington to date her from, but she distinctly remembered the death of the great Earl of Chatham.

A modern historian has just revealed the fact that a brother of President Monroe, in coarse cotton shirt-sleeves and brown, sunburnt bosom, used to herd Virginia highways with his shovel and hoe.

Mrs. Furguson, a sister of Fanny Fern, has lately died at Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Sumner, wife of the Senator, has been residing for some time in Vienna.

Mr. E. A. Sothern, "Lord Dundreary," is negotiating for the purchase of the Liverpool (England) *Post*, with the intention of making journalism his profession.

It is related by a correspondent of the New York *Herald* that a few months before the lamented Archbishop Spalding died, he playfully put his gold chain and cross around the neck of Bishop Bayley and remarked, "That will soon be yours; here is the next Archbishop of Baltimore." It is also narrated by the same correspondent, as a bit of history, that two of Archbishop Bayley's predecessors, Whitfield and Eccleston, were converts to the Catholic faith, as well as Archbishop Bayley, who is now the eighth of the line of archbishops of Baltimore, his predecessors having been John Carroll, Leonard Neale, Ambrose Marechal, James Whitfield, Samuel Eccleston, Patrick Kenrick and Martin John Spalding, in the order in which they are named.

A Parisian journalist, Barbey d'Aurevilly, is said to have recently sent to Father Hyacinthe a copy of one of his works, "La Pretre Marie." In this book a child, the fruit of the priest's marriage, has a hinge on his forehead, which takes the form of a cross, gradually increases, and which nothing can efface.

Dr. Evans, the American dentist, is as famous and popular as ever in Paris. His business is said to be worth to him over $50,000 per annum. Royal families come to him from all over the continent.

John Dean, the Coachman who Married His Employer's Daughter.

It appears that the fallen woman, Annie Dean, who died in great misery in Washington City a few days ago, was not, as she claimed, formerly Miss Mary Ann Bokee, of New York, who married her father's coachman some fifteen or sixteen years ago. John Dean, the hero of that romance, is living happily with his family in Hoboken, where he owns some valuable property. He is employed in a well known cotton house in New York, and is spoken of by merchants as a steady and good business man. He has of late ignored newspaper slanders, finding after several trials that libel suits only depleted his purse. He says that the enemy is acting mean in writing for ten City, who has written or caused to be written all the sensational stories about him. Mrs. Dean moves in the best circles of society in Hoboken, where they have been living for ten years. She is deeply attached to her husband, and has never wavered in her devotion.

THE TROY, N. Y., *Times* says: W. C. Brown, who claims to be an Episcopal minister from Chicago, and who has been in this city for a week past peddling Bibles, was arrested by officer McMahon, on Sixth street, last night, on complaint of several citizens, who charged him with committing a crime too filthy and disgusting to mention. Justice Donohue sent him to the penitentiary for six months. When arrested Brown turned on the officer and said: "How dare you arrest me, a gentleman of refinement and education." He is a man of thirty-eight years of age, according to his own statement, although he has the appearance of a man much older. He claims to have a wife and two educated daughters in Chicago, and begged very hard to have the sentence altered, which, of course, the Justice did not do.

A MAN prints this sensible but singular advertisement in one of the Steubenville papers: "I hereby notify any saloon keeper or liquor dealer on dealer in any intoxicating drinks, not to sell or give me any under penalty of the law."

ANNA DICKINSON says she is sorry she 'comes from Pennsylvania." So is Pennsylvania.

SOUTH SEA KIDNAPPERS.

A Terrible Tale—Searching for Labor and for Land—Murder, Outrage and "Massacre."

The New Zealand *Herald* of the 9th of August gives the following particulars with reference to a case recently brought under investigation at the Water Police Office: "It appears that the brig Carl left Levuka on the 4th of July, 1871, for the New Hebrides group, her mission being 'labor' and a search for land suitable for a cotton plantation. The crew consisted of the captain, J. Armstrong; the mate, Charles Dawden; the cook and steward, Davascove; also George Heath, William Lewis, and two natives of Somoa. Besides these the following gentlemen accompanied the vessel: Dr. Murry (an incendiary since in the land of cotton-growing speculation that might be available) and four others—Mount, Wilson, Scott and Morris. The vessel arrived at Aii without taking any men or being successful in exploration, but a block of land was purchased from the natives. No whites were on the island. Yams in large quantities were purchased here; and all went well. The natives came off in large numbers to trade with the people on the ship. While trading, however, a boat's crew was sent to sound for an anchorage, but the boat was fired at by other natives. It is alleged that this conduct so incensed the crew and passengers that on the return of the boat an attack was made on those trading. Some dozen men were captured, and some few were shot. Every one joined in the outrage. They next sailed for the long Espiritu Santo, not touching, and sighting Cape Cumberland. They stood for the Solomon group, and at the islet of Santa Anna many natives came to trade. Here, when the canoes came alongside they were raped, and the vessel's boats picked up by the natives when they were attempting to swim to shore. On this occasion there was a native shot in the water because he happened to be armed with a bow and arrow. About twelve men were taken. They then sailed along the coast of Malaytan. No men were obtained here. They proceeded to the Straits of Malaytan and Isabel Island. Natives came out, and having traded with them for some time, their canoes were captured and broken in the following manner: Either (when their canoes were alongside) a number of the men jumped into one of them, and so by their descent upset or sank it, or else heavy weights, such as pieces of pig-iron attached to a rope, were suddenly thrown down, and thus the canoe was broken up. The natives invariably took to the water, and most of them were picked up by the ship's boats. Several natives were taken on this occasion. There were no natives lost. They then proceeded to the Florida Island, shortly after the defence of the murder of the crew of the Lavinia schooner, of Sydney, as detailed below, when one of the boats took three or four men, the number being uncertain. No violence in the way of shooting occurred at Florida Island, as no canoes came out except in the case of those taken. The Carl remained but a short time." The *Herald* adds: "The schooner Lavinia arrived in port on Saturday morning from the Solomon Islands. During her cruise among the group a terrible catastrophe occurred to a number of her crew, instigated, no doubt, by the outrages that have been committed on the natives by vessels in search of laborers. The following particulars of what may be termed a massacre are taken from the log of the Lavinia, and have been furnished to us by captain Bowden: 'On the 26th of April we anchored in a small bight at the eastern end of the Florida Island. We fished there for ten days very successfully, the chief Domo rendering his assistance in keeping order among the natives on shore. It was by his advice that we shifted round to Mbololi harbor, about four miles from where we then were. On Monday, the 6th of May, we arrived at Mboni, and got our boats up, ready for curing beche de mer. The natives at that place indicated treachery. Friday, the 10th, everything looked very quiet on shore, and not many native about. After we had our breakfast I told Louis Nixon and the mate to get into the whaleboat, as I was going away to look for another harbor. Before getting into the boat I particularly told the three men on board the schooner to allow no natives on board. We started with a fine breeze right aft. After we got away about four miles the wind began to freshen into a stiff breeze, and I began to be afraid, if we went away any further, the natives would not be able to pull back, so I turned round and made for the schooner. When we got about 600 yards from the vessel we heard a shriek, and, looking toward the shore, we saw a native swimming off to the boat. We pulled toward him, and, to our surprise, found him to be one of our own men, and from what we could make out of him, and seeing no movements on board the schooner, we pulled along shore. The Florida natives were yelling and brandishing their spears at us, and I surmised that there must be something wrong. As we pulled up to the schooner we all got ready for boarding, and on getting alongside we jumped on board together. Seeing no natives on deck, we rushed to the hatches to see if they had got possession, but there was no one down. Soon to our but we saw one of the most horrible sights imaginable. James Shearer was lying alongside the windlass with his head split open, and several wounds in his side. Charles Wolf was lying amidship, with his head battered in and his brains scattered over the hatches. George Sellers was lying with his head very nearly severed from his body. I think, from the appearance of the bodies, that Sellers was the only one that had a struggle with the natives. Shortly after we got possession of the schooner our own natives rushed out of the bush into the water, and I sent the boat and picked them all up.

SISTER MARY OF STANISLAUS.

Is Rose McCabe a Lunatic?

The case of Sister Mary of Stanislaus, known in worldly circles as Rose McCabe, and who was alleged to be a lunatic, was again before the court in New York on Monday. Her story is that while in a nunnery a high official in the Church undertook to coerce her into submission to his lusts, and because she would not submit to him trumped up a charge of insanity against her and put her in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, whence she was shortly transferred to the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island, where she is still confined. A writ of *habeas corpus* was a few weeks since obtained from Judge Leonard, of the Supreme Court, but before the examination was concluded Mr. John D. Townsend, her counsel, owing to the Judge's alleged prejudgment of the case, refused to prosecute it further, and the result was that Miss McCabe had to go back to her old quarters. Mr. Townsend applied two weeks ago to Judge Barrick, of the Superior Court, for another writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, and the case was called on Monday. The court room was crowded, many ladies being present. Her counsel stated that he had been permitted to visit her on Blackwell's Island, and found her surroundings the most horrid imaginable. Her room was overrun with rats and mice, which prevented her from sleeping. She was compelled to listen to the vilest and most obscene language, which was most shocking to a lady of her education and refinement. If Miss McCabe was not crazy now, she would certainly soon become so if subjected much longer to this treatment. The hearing, after some argument, was postponed until Friday, on account of the absence of one of the opposing counsel.

The Opera Season in New York.

Maretzek's season of opera in New York, as we have before announced, is a failure. The *World* says few ventures of the kind have ever been so well aided and abetted as Maretzek's attempt of this season to produce Italian opera in a manner worthy of New York. But it is now evident that the failure is his own. The goods have helped him, but he will not be helped. The present season opened on the 30th of September with a liberal subscription, covering the thirty nights of the series. This subscription was made on the faith of Mr. Maretzek's prospectus in which the promises of art, ensemble, and repertoire were not only unqualified but unprecedented. But the subscribers and the public generally became aware that those promises have been kept only in respect to the prima donne. The remainder of the leading artists promised were second class, while the others were not equal to the average so-called local troupe. The chorus, orchestra, and *mise en scene* were the poorest ever offered to the public. Twelve operas have been produced, many of which failed from different causes within the control of the management. The stockholders are grumbling, and as a last resort Mr. Impresario is resorting to his old trick of endeavoring to stir up a partisan feeling among the friends and admirers of the two principal singers, Lucca and Kellogg.

Intemperance and Crime.

In the course of an address to the jury, on Monday, Assistant District Attorney Sullivan, of New York, said: This is the closing day of the October term, and I wish to impress one practical lesson on the members of the jury. We have tried parties accused of every grade of crime—the defendants being of every age and both sexes. In almost every instance it appeared that drunkenness was the occasion of the crime. Especially was this so with the young men. In these days, of agitation for reforms I wish we could inaugurate a movement for social and temperance reform and save thousands of our boys who are in fearful peril. At the Tombs, on Saturday last, I was talking with Mrs. Foster, the worthy matron in charge of the women's department. She said, "The women here are generally here because of drinking, and yonder (pointing to the boys' department) are the children of drunkards. You and I do not discharge our whole duty to the community when we try a case. What we learn here should prompt us in our social duties. I do not know how any man can do more good in this community than by efforts to promote total abstinence from intoxicating liquor." Judge Matthew Hale of Massachusetts, and hardly ever has one of their members been accused of any crime in this court.

President Grant on Our Indian Policy.

The following letter from President Grant to Hon. George H. Stuart was read at a meeting of influential citizens, in Philadelphia, on Monday:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 26, 1872. }

George H. Stuart, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 24th inst., saying that a change in the Indian policy of the administration is reported to be contemplated, is just received. Such a thing has not been thought of. It is my earnest policy toward the Indian can be improved in any way, I will always be ready to receive suggestions on the subject. But if any change is made, it must be on the side of the civilization and christianization of the Indian. I do not believe our Creator ever placed different races of men on this earth with the view of having the stronger exert all his energies in exterminating the weaker. If any change takes place in the Indian policy of the government while I hold my present office, it will be on the humanitarian side of the question.

Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

Submarine Blasting.

A writer in the *Army and Navy Journal* describes some highly interesting experiments lately made in submarine blasting with the Gomez fuse, an appliance which will probably be used in exploding the tunnels constructed by the government at Hallett's Point. Of the fuse he says: "I personally witnessed the experiment. The inventor made a miniature battery of cannon, placed them at intervals of space, packed the guns, inserted at each muzzle the fuse, rammed down the cartridges; and from the floating wharf, at the Battery he fired the fuse, and simultaneously every cannon was fired—that is but one report was heard. The fuse was enveloped in a rubber cover, and this cover, when examined, was ripped as if with a knife, and with the greatest precision in the rents, but not otherwise injured. Some of the Governor's Island officers were present, and made much struck with the success of this experiment, they invited him to visit them and test it on their larger guns, which he did."

CHARLES MATHEWS, the well-known comedian, who gave Pittsburghers a chance, last season, to become acquainted with his good qualities, has been overrun since his return to London with applications from strangers for pecuniary assistance—a good deal in the style of Mr. Dickens's "Bottle." He has printed a card in the London *Daily Telegraph*, in which he "presents his compliments to the whole human race, and begs leave to state that, much as he loves his fellow creatures, he finds it impossible to provide for the necessities of even the small population of London." He winds up with the declaration that, "though not directly attached to his species in the flat, he does at least learnt to value it in the singular—his specie having become equally dear to him. It is not that he loves Cæsar less, but that he loves Rome more." He admits the force of the old quotation, *Haud ignara mali miseris succurrere disco*, but he offers this new translation: "Having so long suffered distress of his own, he has learnt—though rather late—to feel for the necessities of the one who is most in want of assistance—namely, himself!"

A VERY important lawsuit, involving about a million dollars, is now being tried in Tennessee, before Judge Emmons, of the United States Circuit Court, the facts connected with which are substantially as follows: Previous to the war, a number of rich and leading stockholders in two of our banks, the Planters' and the Union, resided in the North, considerable stock being owned by business men of Philadelphia. During the war, either by a vote of the directors or by a vote of the stockholders, a large part of the capital of both these banks was invested in Confederate credits, which, of course, became worthless at the close of the war; and the suit is brought by the Northern stockholders against the Southern directors to recover the amount of capital which was lost by having been invested in Confederate funds and stocks. The suit has been in progress several days, and attracts great interest.

THE police of Philadelphia are making a raid on the goats allowed to run at large in the suburbs, where they do great damage. The police have nearly destroyed many gardens and valuable lawns.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Adolph E. Borie,	Theodore Strong,
John M. Thompson,	John Passmore,
William D. Forten,	William J. Colegrove,
Joseph A. Benham,	Jesse Merrill,
Marcus A. Davis,	Henry Orlady,
George Morrison Coates,	Robert Bell,
Henry Bumm,	Jasper M. Thomson,
Theodore M. Wilson,	Isaac Frazer,
John M. Broomall,	George W. Andrews,
Francis Shroder,	Henry Lloyd,
Mark H. Richards,	John J. Gillespie,
Edward H. Green,	James Patterson,
David R. Shoemaker,	John W. Wallace,
Daniel R. Miller,	Charles C. Boyd.
Leander M. Morton.	

Criminal Imposition.

A bad bill substituted for a good one is simply a loss to the pocket of the taker: but a *poisonous slop* substituted for a life-sustaining medicine imperils the health of those who imbibe it, and the man who concocts, or sells, or recommends such an article is a criminal impostor and deserves to be visited with a heavier penalty than if he had counterfeited gold pieces or forged bank bills. Many vile, unwholesome potions now being offered for sale in various parts of the country as "tonics" and "restoratives" are recommended by their dishonest proprietors and venders as superior to the famous national specific, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Desperate attempts are made to thrust these pernicious nostrums into the hands and down the throats of life-long patrons of the great vegetable stimulant and stomachic; and although these conspirators against health and life very rarely succeed, it nevertheless seems to be a duty occasionally to warn the credulous against them. Hostetter's Bitters

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

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STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &c., &c.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

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PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

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CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

tf218

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 30, 1872.

From reports made by several prominent country bankers in the city to-day, we learn that during the last week the demand for money has somewhat eased up in portions of the country. In sections where the farmers have begun to sell their stock the banks are greatly relieved. Some of the banks in those sections, heretofore borrowers in our city, are now paying off their loans, and are carrying balances with their correspondents. As the winter comes on large lots of cattle will seek this market, and the proceeds of such sales will place the foreign banks in a condition independent of this center. This report is, however, only from favored portions of the country, and the major portion of the neighboring banks are still turning their eyes to Pittsburgh as their financial Mecca.

Merchants report collections as still coming in slowly, their drafts being sent back with all manner of frivolous excuses.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115½	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115½	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅜	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114½	114⅝
10-40s	110⅝	111
Gold	112½	112⅝
Currency 6s	122½	122½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s of 1881	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865, October '65	114⅝
United States 10-40s	110⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅛
Currency 6s	122½

—The Memphis Savings Bank, which has been regarded as one of the safest in the country, has suspended. It is reported the liabilities are $300,000, though they may exceed that amount. The heaviest losers are the Southern Railway Security Company and the Carolina Life Insurance Company, the former losing nearly $150,000. Major Wicks, the President of the bank, has placed his property at the disposal of the creditors, which will pay seventy per cent. of the total indebtedness.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says that the recently published statements of the four leading savings banks of that city show they hold deposits as follows:

State Savings Institution	$1,473,790
German Savings Bank	1,428,170
Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics'	1,262,656
Prairie State Loan Co	954,357
Commercial Loan Company	203,626
Total	$5,821,675

The foregoing table is over $3,000,000 greater than the aggregate held by the same banks at this time last year. There are now fifteen savings banks doing an exclusive savings business, whose aggregate deposits would amount to probably $2,500,000, so that altogether the savings deposits of the city now amount to over $11,000,000.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 29, 1872.	10:30	11:30	2:30	3:00
	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
Canton	104	104		
Quicksilver	29	29		
Pacific Mail	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Adams Express			92	92½
Wells, Fargo Express				49
American Express				57
United States Express				70
New York Central	96¾	96¾	96	96¼
New York Central Scrip				96
Erie	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾
Reading				101
Michigan Central				115
Michigan Southern	99½	99½	99	99⅛
Illinois Central				125
Cleveland and Pittsburgh				93
Chicago and Northwest	83	83	81¾	81¾
Do. preferred	91¾	91¾	90	90
Rock Island	103	103	102	102
St. Paul	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼
St. Paul preferred				76
Wabash	34	34	34	34
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97	97
Ohio & Mississippi	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
Chicago and Alton			113	
Terre Haute			14	
Boston, Hartford & Erie			3	
Harlem			120	
New Jersey Central			103	
Wabash Pacific			39	38

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	89½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	26¾	North Penna R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Nav. Co.	38	United Co's of N. J.	206
Catawissa	26¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	56½	Reading	97⅞

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for one per cent. cash, bonus, on thirty days' time, and one and a quarter to one and a half per cent. bonus on sixty days, at the following variations from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud.	1 to ⅛ below.	1 to ⅛ above.
Lake Shore	⅜ to 1	1⅛ to 1⅝ above.
North western	1⅛ to 2	1⅝ to 1⅞ above.
Ohio and Miss.	1⅛ to 2	1⅝ to 1⅞ above.
Rock Island	1 to 1⅛ below.	1⅛ to 1⅜ above.
St. P., com. & pfd.	1 to ⅛ below.	1⅛ to 1⅜ above.
Pacific Mail	⅛ to ⅜ below.	⅝ to ⅞ above.
Wabash	⅜ to ⅝ below.	1⅛ to 1⅜ above.
West. Union Tel.	1⅛ to 2 below.	2⅛ to 2⅝ above.
Han. and St. Jo.	1 to ⅛ below.	2⅛ to 2⅝ above.
60 days	1 to 1⅛ above.	

The above rates all imply first-class names.

Iron Movement.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron or the week ending Saturday, October 26, 1872:

Routes	Receipts. Shipments. Tons.	Ore.	Pig.	Ore.	Pig.
St. L. and M. Railway	6,275	90	.....	1,100	.....
A. and F. Railway	.....	90	.....	.....	120
L. S. and M. S. Railway	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
C. A. & St. L. Railway	.....	40	.....	720	720
St. L. V. R. and T. Railway	.....	.....	.....	320	640
O. and M. Railway	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Total tons	6,275	1,060	1,264	4,140	

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 30.—The cooler weather has rendered business a little more active to-day, and there is no inquiry for shawls and flannels, both of which are selling to fair advantage. The market for cotton goods is steady and regular in prices. Heavy standard sheetings and brown drills sold up to production by agents. Prints and fancy woolens move sparingly, and dress goods are better. Woolen goods are quiet, with a good demand for better grades of fine goods. Black silks and mohair lustres.—*Bulletin Gold.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather is bright, warm and cheerful, rendering out door business transactions pleasant and agreeable. There are large numbers of country merchants in the city looking about to see if they can sell merchandise and we opine that few, if any, will go away dissatisfied or empty handed. Trade, in all its various branches, is reported fairly active and daily augmenting in volume. The resumption of navigation is seen and felt on every hand. The fall trade has fairly opened, and should our city escape the horse disease, we shall witness a very heavy business before the close of the year. There has been another advance in sugars, which we note below. Other leading articles show no material change to quote.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,350	7,150	16,500
Apples, bbls	1,150	1,450	2,100
Cheese, lbs	2,700	1,150	3,850
Corn, sks	3,967	2,807	6,961
Wheat, sks	3,000	2,100	5,100
Bar ey, sks	1,875	4,332	6,207
Rye, sks	1,870	450	2,320
Oats, sks	4,824	5,909	10,733
Butter, pkgs	555	526	981
Hay, tons	22,500	22,500	45,000
Bacon, lbs	270	270	540

Echo will be found the wholesale prices ruling in the market, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The demand continues fair, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Pots is 11@11¼; pots 10@10½; pearls 12½@12¾; seconds 4½@5c; soda ashes, common, 6½@6c; refined 6@6½c.

APPLES—Receipts to-day 100 bbls. There is a moderate demand for fancy and prime, the former at $2@2 50 per bbl. Low grades are dull at $1@1 50.

BUTTER—The market continues to rule slow. A choice article only finds sale, and for anything under fair no one will be found to buy.

BEANS—Prime white navy are in good demand, and command $2 75@3 00 per bushel; mixed common $1 50@1 60.

BEESWAX—We are reported sales in a small way at 35@36c per lb.

BUTTER—There is a better feeling in the market, and there is a somewhat stronger and firmer tone to the quotations. Prices are not wanted. We go to as follows: Prime from 30@32c; common to fair 25@28c; roll 18@20c.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We are reported sales at the following prices, delivered at depot: $1 75 per dozen; 1 lb cans $3 25 per doz.; 1 lb cans $5 00 per doz.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet and steady at 6@6c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices. The market is quiet and steady at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 16c; sugar cured shoulders 10½c; sugar cured breakfast bacon 13½c; clear sides 12c; breakfast bacon, rib, 12½c; canvassed hams, 15½c; dried beef, sugar cured, 13c; canvassed sides 11½c; bacon sausage 10c; leaf lard, tierces, 9c; refined, 11 cents, 10lbs tubs, 9½c; 5lbs tubs, 10c; 3lbs tubs, 10½c; hogettes $2 50 per dozen.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is fully supplied. Sales are made in 1 bbl lots at $5@5½ per lb. The demand is light.

CHEESE—Receipts, 124 boxes. The market is quiet and steady at the following quotations: Western Reserve 15@16 per lb; New York factory 15@16c; factory Limburger, 15@16c; country Union—Sales in small way at 8@9c for hards; 10@11c for prime to fancy factory; 12@13c for new cheese.

COFFEE—Trade has not been active and nominally unchanged.

CEMENT—Quoted plaster at 2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl; Rosendale cement $2 50@2 75; cement $2 50@2 75; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CANARY SEED—There is a fair trade demand reported, with sales of small lots at 1½c; star, 2c; round 12c per lb.

CHARCOAL—There is no change in prices, and the active demand reported at the following quotations: Hickory, delivered, $12 00@14 00; coopers', at $14 00@15 00 per bbl; delivered on cars, $10 00@12 00. No change in prices, with sales at 8c per case.

CANDLES—We are rapid sellers to round lots; stand ard brands, at 22½c ₱ gallon, with the usual advance on small lots.

FEATHERS—Supply falls short of the demand. The ruling figures for prime fresh are 38@39c ₱ dozen.

FISH—Receipts, 1,200 bbls. The anticipated decline in western packing has not yet occurred, but may at any time. Prices are unchanged from last quotations, and no changes. Dutch sets take hold sparingly, holding the full extreme of the range of prices. Trade in the jobbing market rules moderately active, and prices are unchanged. Lots of four barrels and upwards are fully stocked and ready to accommodate customers with large or small lots. We quote as follows: Mackerel $2 50@3 00 for fresh; salted $8 50, red winter $8 50@8 70; in car lots, with the usual advance on small lots. Codfish in good demand at 6c per box for prime yellow; mixed 56c. Cuts 7½c. The market is rather dull and we are reported sales of white at 44 per bushel; mixed 40c. Rye is quiet at 85c per bush. Barley is quiet at 80@85c for common to fair; choice held at 90@95c.

GROCERIES—We are again compelled to revise our quotations for sugars, owing to the further advance in the eastern market. The position of the market may be regarded as a very strong one, and it is probable that we will soon have to chronicle a further rise at refineries. Following are the revised figures:

Sugars—Kings 9¾c; Heyl, G & Co., C, 10½c; Woodruff & Bro. Index; Knight's extra C 10½c; Havemeyer & Elder's 10½c; W & B Co. extra C 10½c; Monumental C 10½c; W & B Co. extra C 10¾c; Calvert & Co. 10¾c; powdered 12c; crushed 13c; P. Ridgway 10½c; D. sugars 10½c; Cuffings, 10c; Rio 10@10½c; prime 10½c; prime 10½c; good 10½@10¾c; fair 10@10½c; roasted, prime, 10½c; fancy, 11c.

Syrups—Orleans—Prime 56c; choice 53c; Union 75c; H & F. refin's, 50c; do fancy 55c; Rivers 50c; maple 90c; extra maple 65c; common 25@30c.

Molasses—Cuba, 50c; Rangoon, 37½@37½c.

Rice—Carolina 8½@9c; Louisiana 7½@8c.

Starch—Pearl, standard brands 12c per lb.

HONEY—Sales in a small way at 30c per lb.

HOPS—We continue to quote baled on wharf and track at $28@32 per ton, as to quality. Sales are limited on account of navigation, and lower prices are predicted.

LIME—Delivered at the kilns, 90c ₱ bbl.

NUTS—The market is absolutely supplied, and the city is, still they come. Sales as follows: Chestnuts at $3 75@4 per bushel; hickory nuts $1 25@1 50; walnuts 70@75c; ONIONS—Sold at $3 00@3 50 per bbl; Spanish at $1 25@1 50 per crate.

POTATOES—Prices, peachblows 70@75c per bushel; early rose $4 00@4 50 per bbl; Baltimore sweets $3 00@3 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens 5@6½c per pair; live ducks 75@85c per pair.

SAPOLIO—We are reported sales at $6 00 per case of two dozen.

SEEDS—Demand light; timothy $3 50@3 55 per bush; clover seed $7 @7 50.

TALLOW—Prices are unchanged; sales at 8@8½c per lb.

VINEGAR—Is in a small way at 25c for the sale bodies, and 12@13c ₱ lb for whole packages de.

WHISKY—Highwines 99@99c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 31, 1872.

REMARKS—The market remains the same. Holders are disposed to hold off or at least to purchase sparingly; on the other part buyers refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. The market is quoted at 84 @ 84½c for crude, equal to 111@111½c here. For prices in other parts of the oil regions the reader is referred to our dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report market without change as relates to prices or demands. Philadelphia delivery is quoted at 26@26½c per gallon for prime at this time this year. Sales P. O. B. here 2 @ 2½c for standard brands.

CRUDE OIL BARRELS.

Market steady; country $2 05@2 10; city $2 12@2 15.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 30.—The *Courier* says: The market remains quiet and prices about the same, and closed quiet but firm. Sales:

5 bbls upper creek, spot	$4 67½
500 bbls upper creek, spot	4 50
500 bbls upper creek, forward	4 50
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 50
500 bbls upper road, forward	4 50
500 bbls lower road, spot	4 50
500 bbls lower road, forward	4 50
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 70
1,000 bbls Oil City, forward	4 70

NEW YORK, October 30—Crude in bulk dull and declined 2c; sales 1,000 bbls at 84c; 5,000 bbls refined quiet; the asked, or November delivery; 20½c for December; 21½c for January and February; 22½c for March; 23c for November and 1,000 bbls for December made at 20½c. Philadelphia delivery there is very little inquiry and the market unchanged at 26½c. Boston—No change in sales.

PARKERSBURG, October 30.—Market quiet, firm and unchanged at $4 45.

MEADVILLE, Pa., October 30.—Market firm at $4 67½@4 75.

OIL CITY, October 30.—Market firm and quiet at $4 67½@4 75.

FRANKLIN, October 30.—Market quiet and not much doing at $4 65; lower road $4 60; upper road $4 55.

OIL CREEK, October 30.—Market quiet at $4 67½@4 75.

CORRY, October 30.—Market quiet at $4 67½@4 75.

CLEVELAND, October 30.—Market firm and quiet at $4 67½@4 75.

CHESTER, October 30.—Market firm at $4 67½@4 75.

TITUSVILLE, October 30.—Market quiet and firm at $4 67½@4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—October 56½c; November 56½c; December 56½c; January 56½c; February 56½c; March 56½c. Receipts 1,000 bbls; shipments 1,000 bbls.

FOREIGN, October 30.—Market quiet at $4 65@4 70.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Crude 14½@14½c; refined 26@26½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
J. Bushnell	Model Oil Works	252
W. W. Stewart	Star ing Oil Works	80
C. G. A. Co	Capital Oil Works	80
J. Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	538
Thos. King	Standard Oil Works	252
H. McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	80
C. G. A. Co	Cosmos Oil Works	80
Thos. King	American Oil Works	244
J. Bushnell	Brilliant Oil works	240
Wm. Stewart	Oleopolis Oil Works	80
J. Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	240
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works	252
J. Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	252
J. Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	184
W. W. Stewart	Eagle Oil Works	240
W. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	240

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Model Oil Works	756	Sterling Oil Works	252
Standard Oil Works	760	Citizens' Oil Works	252
Capital Oil Works	240	Cosmos Oil Works	240
American Oil Works	284	Brilliant Oil Works	1,404
Oleopolis Oil Works	80	Keystone Oil Works	184
Non-parcil Oil Works	154	Sunbeam Oil Works	240
Eagle Oil Works	240		
Total			4,994

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, October 28, 1872.

S. Irwin & Co, 728 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Baum & Wagner, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Meyers & Co, 180 bbls to Logan Bros & Co.

Pittsburgh Refining Co., 169 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co, 526 bbls refined oil to Tack, Eros & Co.

Standard Oil Works, 579 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 400 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 672 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

John Speer & Co, 52 bbls benzine to J R McKee, New York.

Total.....3,918

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.	Hor's, head.	Mules No.
Wednesday, Oct. 30	1,233	2,500	3,600	45	34
SHIPMENTS.					
	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.	Hor's, head.	Mules No.
Wednesday, Oct. 30	468	1,500	2,000	15	34

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day are fair of through stock, and light of those intended for sale in this market. Trade opens slow and dull at 3@3½c ₱ lb for fair to good, and closing at 3½c. The market has ruled moderately active. Dealers all agree that trade has been more brisk than last week, but say that there is no improvement in prices. Below will be found the rates at which stock is selling, and they some sales made to-day, which will give a fair idea of trade.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 1,300 to 1,400 lbs do, $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs do, $5 75 to $6 00; fair to good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs do, $5 25 to $5 50; common $3 25 to $3 75; bulls, $2 to $3 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs was moderate. The market continued dull and lower, but not many hogs changed hands. New Yorkers are not purchasing yet, and prices of York hogs are nominal.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia $4 60; prime do $4 40@4 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep to-day is light. The market is active and stock changes hands more readily than for several days. Sellers unceda a better trade, but contend that prices are much the same as last week. Below will be found the rates current for the different grades and kinds as bought and sold here.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; prime 95 lbs $5 40@5 50; prime 90 lbs $5 25@5 30; good 85 lbs $5 00@5 10; fair $4 75; common $3 50@4 25.

Cattle Sales.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	1,350	$6 00	4	67,500	$6 12
19	3,160	5 87½	4	4,960	6 00
19	17,020	4 50	16	17,020	4 50
4	3,940	4 25	16	15,760	4 50
4	3,320	4 25	19	19,000	5 00
4	3,560	4 25	19	14,250	4 25

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
101	22,220	$4 50	93	23,560	$4 45
101	22,220	4 50	93	24,180	4 50
61	12,566	4 45	91	22,425	4 50
102	22,440	4 50	91	22,425	4 50
19	2,530	4 50	49	12,500	4 50
19	4,560	4 45			

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
111	8,930	$5 70	394	35,460	$4 90
111	9,010	4 75	181	9,080	5 20
105	10,710	4 75	181	15,980	4 70

To-day a change in freights occurred. After this date all stock shipped from Chicago to East Liberty and Allegheny will be charged 3½c per one hundred lbs, a reduction of 1c from old rates. All stock shipped East will be charged as follows: To New York, 40c per one hundred lbs; to Philadelphia 30c per one hundred lbs.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
S. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
West Virginia.....P. Donaldson.....Geneva.
R. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elector.....D. Abrams.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Citizen.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....Allegheny.

MONONGAHELA—Se en feet nine inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-Day.

Brownsville and Geneva, D. M. M. & Co. and 5 P. M.
Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson, 5 P. M.
Wheeling.....Scotia.....Wheeling, 4 P. M.
St. Louis.....Wild Duck.....Adams, 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....Comet.....Hare, 5 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet nine inches and falling slowly. The weather was very pleasant. Trade in the vicinity of the landing was brisk.

CHICAGO will yet have to seek the seaside via St. Louis.

CAPT. FRANK Y. BATCHELOR is reported very ill at Cincinnati.

THE steamer Bluff is coming up the river with 300 tons pig metal.

THE new towboat "My Choice" is being hurried to completion with all possible dispatch.

THE steamer Exchange, Capt. Evans, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port yesterday.

TRADE on the slackwater continues brisk. The packets have about all the business they can manage.

THE towboat Ed. Hobbs brought up 150 tons pig metal, the first received by the river for some time.

IT requires four ferry packets to accommodate the Sunday travel between St. Louis and East St. Louis.

THE R. R. Hudson has not yet been raised. She will probably be afloat during the next twenty-four hours.

THE land owners in Fulton county, Ky., between the city of Hickman and a point opposite Madrid Bend, have imposed a tax of two dollars per acre on themselves for the purpose of building a levee, and protecting a valuable cotton belt.

THE steamer Carrie Crooks, Captain Da lington, brought up a good trip. She returned during the afternoon.

THE Augusta (Ky.) City Council has repealed the ordinance allowing the Wharfmaster ten per cent. on all sales of specials.

THE fine towboat Comet, Capt. John M Hare, is announced for St. Louis and any way ports this day. Shippers will bear this in mind.

THE packet Granite State, Capt. Kerr, will arrive to-day, and take freight during the afternoon on Friday, for Portsmouth and intermediate ports. Shippers can get ready.

THE powerful towboat Wild Duck, and barges Capt. Adams is announced for St. Louis on this day. Shippers can make their arrangements accordingly.

COMMODORE W. J. KOONTZ arrived at home in good health, on the 4th inst., after a successful trip up the Missouri river. He will probably inaugurate a line of packets, similar to the ones in New Orleans and St. Louis.

THE mail packets on the slack water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva and way ports. These boats are the best of accommodation for passengers and in charge of gentlemanly officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, on the wharfboat.

THE light draught independent packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 5 P. M. for Geneva and way points. A good boat in command and attentive officers. For further particulars call on Captain R. S. Patterson, on the wharfboat.

THE steamer Murlie, that was built at Pittsburgh last spring, arrived at Rio in good order and from Cordillera, at Barranqueile, South America, on the 19th of September. This makes the third boat built at Pittsburgh, and sent by John T. Stockdale, for that river. Captain Campbell writes that he is delighted with her performance. Other boats will be built at this place by the same company.

ON Friday night, at St. Paul, E. W. Linck, assistant engineer of the steamer Minnesota, threw, as he supposed, an empty can into the stove at the engine-house. Instead, however, the empty can proved to be a can full of a quantity of kerosene oil, which exploded, blowing the doors open and burning Mr. Linck very severely upon the hands and face. The injuries, fortunately, are not likely to prove dangerous, though they are exceedingly painful, and will disfigure the unfortunate man. The supposed mistake was made by one of the firemen to the forked flames of destruction without a farewell benefit.

CAPT. James Ransom's steamer Nora was burned at the mouth of Oyster creek, Texas, on Sunday. She was bound in the Trinity river trade, and was owned by her commander, together with Messrs. Rennels and Cone, of Rockport, Pennsylvania. She was valued at $13,000, and insured for $6,000 in the Orient Mutual. The Nora was a stern wheel steamer of 200 tons burden, and was built at Pittsburgh in 1865. She was 150 feet in length, 24 feet beam, and 4 feet depth of hold. She had two 20-inch cylinders, 8 feet stroke, 36 inches in diameter, 20 feet long; cylinders, 11½ inches in diameter, 4 feet stroke. She is a total loss.

RED RIVER.—The Shreveport *Times* says, "Captain D. J. Fiffer, inspector director for the Department of the river, is moving in the matter with vigor. The pile drivers came to-day from the city on the steamer Bertha the other day; the flatboats are ready for the work, and will probably leave on the 1st inst. for the scene of operations. The work will be prosecuted with energy, and it is thought in the next thirty days it will be so nearly completed that the main river will feel the effects of the improvement. The depth of water in the channel. It is thought the closing of this bay-u will give at least twelve feet of water in the main channel."

SATURDAY'S New Orleans *Republican* says: Business was dull, the landing was poor to assist and between there was enough to keep a fellow awake, but not enough to set the river on fire. The strike, like many others before it, is growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." We learn that the majority of the levee laborers have gone to work at the reduced rate of three dollars per day. "A change has also occurred in the minds of their leaders," and they now demand but eight hours' work for the same pay. "Two and one-half hours' work for that sum is not bright to get all he can in the same length of time."

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—A St. Joseph exchange says "that the Big Muddy can no longer stay claim to that appellation, as it is now as clear as the Big Blue at any season of the year." Nowland remarks in a roundabout way that "the river is certainly in a remarkable condition for the season, and there is a considerable rise in that stream, and hopes are entertained that it will continue to rise." The Omaha *Herald* remarks that the water is very low, and navigation is quite difficult. The Missouri river is getting to be a thing of the past, and no other packets plying in that stream can hope to do a profitable business, unless they have a small amount of freight to avoid the sandbars. Even the Atlantic and Pacific is very shallow, but there is still 3½ feet water in that channel to accommodate the boats, and will probably have for some time to come. The Arkansas, Ouachita, Red river and Bayou Boeuf are all low, and the boats now landing here consider that we may fill the business. The Texas boats, which have been doing a fine business, are also becoming short handed, fishers and business men, for the season, having left for their homes. The Galveston boat is certain about the day named a momentary flutter of excitement, but it soon subsides, and the boat departs for the south unused and all was quiet again. Mississippi Valley.

AT a meeting of business men in Wilson, Minn., Jadee Mather advised several of the prime men to connect the Minnesota river with Lake Minnetonka, and thus secure an outgoing water line. He pitched a well remembered St. Paul joke into the crowd, as follows:

It is our natural outlet to the Liverpool market which we have always had to pay for. But now we have a chance to ship our own wheat, &c. It is no way to reach Liverpool by way of Chicago. A good boat in one instance is twice as far as it would be by this proposed route. Take a boat load of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool and then take a boat load of the same grain to Liverpool. They went for it, and the Judge left the meeting in search of some other city. They had a "St. Paul" ship, a "Chicago" ship, and a "Minnesota" ship. Others in the crowd thought I was in St. Louis, and couldn't find anything about it there. That was my native city, and I felt quite indignant when I asked him about it. I shall not repeat his answer, but I have no doubt that he subsequently has gone to that place where none of us want to go. The company, however, has been organized, and will push forward in the effort to carry produce down the Mississippi and thence to Liverpool.

Towboats and their Tows Progressing Well—No Accidents Reported.

Through the courtesy of Captains Jas. Watts and Aaron McLaughlin, of the steamer Carrie Brooks, which arrived yesterday, we have the list of boats built at Pittsburgh, and bound the steamer since Monday morning, giving the number of barges in tow, and the destination of each. We feel that left this city on too late to-day. Passed Wheeling Island at 11 A. M. Passed Wheeling, but with a very lively appearance, at last week's closing rates. Sales reported as follows: W. J. Hubbard, 1 tow, 25 boats, 4,100 Michigan sheep, 80 lbs, at 4½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,500, making the supply for the week thus far 2,500, against 25,000 at the same time last week. The market continues dull and heavy. Sales at 4@4½c. There are number of sales were made at prices ranging from 3½ to 4 c. The following will give a fair idea of the range of the market: 1,661 Ohio hogs, averaging 180 to 341 lbs, at 4@4½c; 800 Michigan hogs, averaging 161 to 207 lbs, at 4 to 4½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 24½c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales 3,000 bbls. Wheat, rye, oats and barley unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand at 39@40c. Provisions quiet and prices higher. Rio 19½@22c. Sugar excited and prices higher; Orleans 10½@11½c. Molasses unchanged. Coffee, for city at $14 00@15 00. Lard nominal; steam 9½c for kettle. Whisky firm and unchanged at 99c. Bacon dull and 5½c, with sales of new at 6½c for partially cured; new clear rib sides 8½; clear sides 8½c. Hogs—Receipts nominal at 4c; clear sides are held at 8c. Sugar cured hams 13½@14c. Lard in tierces held at 9½c. Butter quiet and unchanged at 30@32c. Eggs firm and in fair demand at 28@30c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Flour dull and lower; fresh extra $7 00@7 50; family $8 00@9 00. Corn dull at 38c; mixed 37½c; yellow 38@39c; white 39@40c. Oats firmer; sales 28c. Pork firmer; mess $17 50. Bacon dull; shoulders 10½@10½c; Sugar-cured hams 15@16c; canvass packed 16@17c. Sugar—Inferior to good common 7½@8½c; fair to prime 9@9½c. Molasses, prime 65c; choice 72c. Whisky dull at 96@99c. Coffee dull and lower. Cotton firmer; middling 23½c; middling fair 24½c; low middling 22½c; middling tinge; middling stained 22c; receipts 7,284 bales; no exports reported; 2,291 bales.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 red winter $1 03. Corn in fair demand and firm; No 1 at 40c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 1 held at

THE VERY LATEST.

Death on the Deep.

Atlantic Mail Line Steamship Missouri Burned at Sea.

Over Eighty Lives Lost.

List of Passengers, With Those Known to be Saved.

KEY WEST, October 30.—The steamer Anna, which arrived here this afternoon from Nassau, brought intelligence of the burning of the Atlantic Mail line steamship Missouri, *en route* from New York to Havana. Of all the persons on board, about one hundred, only twelve are known to be saved. The Captain and crew of the ill-fated vessel are said to be among those who perished again.

NEW YORK, October 30.—Mr. H. A. Quinan, Treasurer of the Atlantic Mail line, furnishes the following dispatch received by that company in relation to the loss of the steamer Missouri:

NASSAU, *via* KEY WEST, October 30.—To H. J. Quinan, Treasurer of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company: The Missouri was burnt four miles from Abaco. Five of the crew and the following passengers were saved: George Thackeray, John Silbus, Enrique Yanco, Wilbur Tunnell, James Chalmer, Emilius Outerbridge and Ebenezer Saunders, colored. But little hope of the rest of the crew and passengers. Particulars by mail steamer Anna.

[Signed.] THOMAS JOHNSON.

Mr. Quinan says the above dispatch states all the information the company has received. He says: I infer that our agents first learned of the disaster from the passengers and crew saved, who doubtless landed at Nassau. The dispatch was forwarded from Nassau to Key West by this company's steamer Anna, which service was probably performed by her only after every hope of saving the lives of the people had passed.

The following is a list of the passengers of the burnt steamer Missouri:

For Havana—George Thackeray, Anthony Hopton, Gerrucis Davies and three children, Anto Mancillas and wife, Col. Albert S. Evans, Erastus Sienearo, Enrique Yanco, Henry Francis Fox, A. E Outeridge, Mrs. Mary Jane Allan and infant, Ernst Schoss, Miguel Garcia. For Nassau—Victor Zelinki, Miss Malcom, Mrs. Hepburn and infant, L. P. Cierra and five servants, J. W. Cuburn and Wilbur Tunnel; M. R. Greene, captain; John Brown, first officer; Lewis Earnshaw, second officer; W. D. Hempstead, purser, and a crew numbering fifty-eight men.

THE LATEST PART CLEARED.

KEY WEST, FLA., October 30.—The steamer Missouri, of the Atlantic Mail line, was burned at sea in a gale on the 22d, about twenty-five miles from Abaco, *en route* for Havana, *via* Nassau, N. P. Twelve persons were saved. The fire was discovered about nine o'clock in the morning, in the pantry, and suddenly burst out in volumes of flame amidship, spreading rapidly over the ship. The boats were launched immediately, and in less than one were swamped at once. Those remaining on board were compelled, on account of the flames, to jump into the sea. There were only three men of the boats at Abaco about 6 P. M. on the evening of the 22d, and were taken from there in a small schooner to Nassau. It was a terrible sight for those on the floating boat to see those in the water clinging to the swamped boats and begging for assistance. There were about ten ladies on board. It is not known whether any of the missing have since been picked up. It is said the Captain used every effort to save the lives of the passengers. Three of the saved passengers are now here. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Two of the boats of the ill-fated Missouri were burned alongside of the vessel, so there is no probability that any of the others ever reached shore. It is probable that not a single life would have been saved and it not been for James Culmer, a resident of Eleuthera, and a passenger on board. A new boat had been purchased in New York and placed on deck, but as the weather had been boisterous she had not been secured either by gripes or by chocks. When it was known that the vessel would be destroyed, Culmer, with a few others, launched this boat, holding fast to the painter. When he reached overboard he swam to the boat eleven others followed; and even then, had it not been for Culmer, who was acquainted with the management of the boat at the helm, and plioted her safely through the surf, she would have been lost with the others. The three passengers who are here are all doing well. Particulars will be forwarded to that port. Further particulars will probably be received to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 30, 1872.

CONCLUSION OF MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

This being the final day of the Hall trial, a large crowd is in attendance, and the deepest interest is manifested. Many were attracted by the report that Tweed was to be brought into court and the day of his trial fixed. The ex-Boss appeared, attended by a host of legal retainers, but learning that he was not wanted to-day, abruptly left. James H. Ingersoll and John G. Farrington appeared, and were bailed for five thousand dollars each. Stoughton then proceeded with his address in behalf of the Mayor. The counsel contended at length that as naught had been addduced in the evidence proving any guilt in support of the indictments, that the jury must acquit the Mayor.

Mr. Stoughton, for the defense, occupied the entire time of the Court.

ALLEGED MURDERER DISCHARGED.

Frank Cassidy, who has been closely confined in a Brooklyn police station for two months, and represented as one of a gang who murdered Professor Panormo, was brought into court to-day by Captain Ferry, attorney of a *habeas corpus* writ, and was discharged, the Captain not being able to prefer any charge whatever against the prisoner. Cassidy then disappeared, but previous to leaving he said Perry asked him to be silent and he would give him money.

KIDNAPPER ARRESTED.

Annie Miller, who kidnapped Ann McLaughlin, two years of age, last evening, was arrested in the station house, where she had sought lodgings, and the child recovered.

JUDGMENT SATISFIED.

The pictures in the Governor's room, seized to satisfy a judgment against the city, have been released, the judgment being satisfied.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS.

The sailing of the Pacific Mail steamer Rising Star has been deferred from November 1st to December 5th. It is believed the company will in future only run two steamers a month.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, October 30, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling on the lower lakes and thence to West Virginia, with prevailing brisk southeasterly winds, threatening weather and belts of rain. In New England and Middle States, generally warmer, weather and increasing cloudiness, with southerly to easterly winds. In South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, northerly to easterly winds, high barometer and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain. In Western Gulf, and thence to Ohio valley and Kansas, clearing weather and northerly to westerly winds, with an occasional coast rain. Northwest, and over upper lakes, mostly westerly winds, threatening weather and rain, extending to Ohio valley, but clearing in latter section by to-morrow. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo.

Meeting of the American Missionary Association.

RACINE, WIS., October 30.—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Missionary Association commenced in this city at three P. M. to-day, at the Presbyterian Church, Rev. H. D. Hudson, of Wisconsin, in the chair. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. G. F. Magoo, President of Iowa College, Rev. H. D. Hitchcock, of Kenosha, Wis., was elected Secretary, and J. S. Claflin, Esq., of Chicago, Assistent Secretary. The reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee were read. In the evening the opening sermon was preached by Rev. E. R. Goodwin, of Chicago. The attendance is large of gentlemen from all parts of the country, and the meeting promises to be one of great interest. About one hundred and fifty delegates are present, and more are expected to-morrow.

Furnitre Factory Burned.

COLUMBUS, O., October 30.—The furniture establishment of the Columbus Cabinet Company was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss about $30,000; insurance $17,000. A large force of workmen suffer heavily, losing their kits of tools, as most of the skilled workers of the cabinet company are workmen in the establishment. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A HIGH-TONED young gentleman of Savannah, GA., in whose veins flows the best blood of the State—so we are informed by the papers—last week perforated his father with a sword cane because he had designated him as a puppy. As the old gentleman must have been the better authority of the two on the question of pedigree, we look up on the action of the young man as highly reprehensible, notwithstanding we may differ on that point with the chivalry of Savannah. We are told that a great deal of sympathy exists for the perforator, who, though naturally grieved at being obliged to make himself an orphan, could consistently take no middle course.

THE Gilmore testimonial in Boston having proved a financial failure, the grand chorus propose to assess themselves a dollar each to make up a purse for the "great organizer of harmony." This Mr. Gilmore says he cannot permit, notwithstanding his late losses. He says he will soon call a meeting of officers of musical societies in New England, as he will have something of importance to communicate.

It is proposed to increase the endowment fund of Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, now $75,000, to $200,000. With this end in view, a meeting of prominent and wealthy members of the Lutheran church will be held in that city on the 13th prox.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 30.—River five feet eight inches and rising. Been raining all afternoon.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—Arrived—Lake Superior and Bertram, Keokuk; Lafayette and Nashville, Stevens and St. Lukes, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg. Departed—Dexter and Bee and barges, New Orleans; Ben Accord, Mound City; Mountaineer, Missouri river; Wolf and New Boston, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis. River falling slowly. Clear and pleasant.

Cairo.

CAIRO, October 30.—Arrived—E. H. Durfee, St. Louis. Departed—W. H. Brown, St. Louis. Clear and cool. River stationary.

COTTON MARKETS.

Mobile.

MOBILE, October 30.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 18½c; low middling 18½c; middling 19c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 30.—Cotton active and firmer; middling 20½@20¾c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 30.—Cotton firm and in good demand; low middling 18½c; middling 19c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, October 30.—Cotton strong; good ordinary 18½@19c.

Latest Chicago Market Report.

CHICAGO, October 30, 1872.—Flour in light request, with prices favoring buyers. Wheat strong and 1@1½c higher; No 1 spring sold at 93c; No 2 do at 91c; No 3 do at 86c; November 95½c; December 91½@92c; No 4 closed at 80½c; rejected was active at 85c. Corn active and irregular 1@ 2 regular 30½c; fresh 30½c; for November 30½c was bid; rejected 29½c. Oats fair demand, firmer and 1c higher; shade higher; No 2 sold at 20½@21c cash; November 21c; December 20c. Rye quiet and a shade firmer for No 2 at 48c; rejected 46c. Barley active and a shade firmer, with sales of No 2 at 62@63c. No 3 at 57c. Whisky steady and firm at 89c. In provisions there was little doing, though mess pork sold readily at $15 cash for old, and new at $16 40. Lard is held at 7½c for cash. Bulk meats—Boxed 5½@6c for fair shipping grades; 6c for choice. Receipts—Flour 1,600 barrels; wheat 15,000 bushels; corn 4,000 bushels; oats 3,000 bushels; rye 2,000 bushels; barley 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour 2,000 barrels; wheat 10,000 bushels; corn 20,000 bushels; oats 32,331 bushels; rye 4,000 bushels; barley 1,000 bushels.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 30.—Cattle—Receipts 1,200. Sales dragging slowly at irregular prices, and none weak and easy. One drove of choice shippers sold at $5 90@6 25; medium to fair at $5@5 75; Texans at $3 50@5 25, for through droves. Hogs—Receipts 4,000. Market active and buoyant, closing firm at an extreme range of prices from $3 60@3 80 for culls to all sold. Sheep—Receipts 700. Market fairly active but easy, with sales at $3 50@4 12½.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Some men have as many lives as a cat, says the Erie *Dispatch*. Put them down in one place and they are sure to pop up in another. It is some years since Andy Johnson called Forney a dead duck, but he is still as lively as a cricket, has helped relieve the State Treasury of $6,000, and shows an alacrity in jumping the fence that would excite the envy of the most accomplished acrobat. And now comes up that political salamander, Chas. R. Buckalew, a little shaken by his recent rough tumble, but full of pluck or the Dutch courage that passes for pluck. Of course it is useless to ask *what* he comes for. He never comes but for one thing, and that is office. Charley would rather be out of the world than out of office, and so Mr. John J. Freed, of Columbia county, has resigned his seat in the Constitutional Convention, and Charles is to have it. Patience is a grand virtue, and the other members must possess their souls of it, for Charles will be wild with his vagaries about cumulative voting after having lost so many Congressmen by the late election.

"An honest government is not wanted by the ballot-box stuffers, repeaters, rounders, convicts and penitentiary birds," says the soreheaded Hunting*don Globe*. That is rather a hard slap at your present political bedfellows, neighbor.

If Grant and Greeley run so close together that the contest will be decided on the choice, a Norwalk, Ct., lady will have the frightful responsibility. She has convinced the selectmen of that town that she is entitled under the XV., and they have registered her name. There is another precedent for the ladies who indulge in annual combats of eloquence with the poll clerks.

The untiring labors of the Congressional Republican Committee have been brought to a close. Among other work, they have prepared, printed, and distributed over twenty-five million copies of campaign documents. Three million copies of the Greeley record have been put in circulation. Mr. Greeley's seed thoughts have been diligently sown. They have produced a crop far from palatable to him.

"Reconciliation" in the Third Tennessee district is illustrated by the following from the Nashville *Banner*, relative to a political meeting recently held at Franklin: "There was *some disposition* on the part of Cheatham men to disturb the meeting. Just after Thomas came forward speaking, a negro named A. Robinson was shot in the back of the head and instantly killed, within thirty feet of the stand, producing a panic. It was soon found out, and *'nothing the matter'* helped to reassure the crowd."

Soon after the close of the war, remarks the St. Louis *Globe*, immigrants crowded into Missouri, and the crowds of them increased and continued up to nearly the second year of Brown's administration. Soon after it fully appeared that we had a Democratic State administration, immigration rapidly diminished, and has now almost ceased. The price of real estate in the vacant garden districts has fallen fearfully. The remedy is to elect Henderson and a Republican Legislature, giving the world assurance that Missouri belongs to "God's country."

The Boston *Globe* favors the election of Secretary Boutwell to the United States Senate, to succeed Senator Wilson, and urges Republicans to think of that matter when voting for members of the Legislature.

The New York *Herald* thinks there is a brilliant future before President Grant in his second term, and says it will be very much mistaken if he does not exert himself to bring the political Rockers who have injured him too much by their contaminating association, and win for himself during the coming four years as many laurels in peace as he has already won in war.

New York State we now think reasonably certain for Grant at the approaching election. A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who has made a canvass of the State, sets down Greeley's majority as worth pondering: "In the county of Onondaga (by no means Bourbon), with a Democratic vote of 9,000, five years ago, the Tribune man polled 5,000. I suppose I look this as a criterion of the past. The vote for the twenty counties lying between the lakes and Herkimer and Oswego will be a Democratic vote of 110,000, I should have a fraud look for the willingness of the people to vote and you have an estimate of what would be about the Democratic vote outside of New York city. Add 5,000 for active workers, and an equal 5,000 for passive ones, and the result is a grand total for Grant of 45,000. Put the Straight-out on this, and you see Greeley has a hard row to hoe in the Empire State. I believe I am putting the figures down in the lowest estimate."

After a careful study of the canvass in New York, the *Times* is sanguine that the Republicans will elect twenty-one Congressmen to eleven Democrats, the latter party having sixteen in the present delegation.

At a Democratic meeting in the Fourth ward, New York, Commissioner Davenport was denounced by all the speakers for attempting to secure an honest registration. The Hon. James Brooks told the audience if any of the Democratic canvassers attempted to pry into their private affairs to kick them out, and if arrested he would go their bail.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says: Gratz Brown spoke just ten minutes at Belleville, and was printed in two hours' speech in the *Missouri Republic* in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and other Liberal organs. He sat on a rotten apple just before ascending the platform.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, who has traversed the whole State and had every opportunity of forming a correct judgment, gives it as his opinion that New York is safe for Grant by a handsome majority. There have been, he says, many desertions from the Republican ranks, but the effect of these is more than overcome by the large body of Democrats who will not vote for Greeley.

The Georgia Democrats begin to appreciate the logic of recent political events, and think they have carried the little joke of driving colored voters away from the polls a trifle too far. According to a letter from Atlanta, they have already made propositions to the negroes in many districts that if they will vote for Grant and the Democratic candidates for Congress they shall be protected. They must, however, presume to vote the Republican ticket entire. Seeing this new turn in the Democratic programme, one of the Republican candidates has already declined to run, and others are expected to do so.

Theodore Tilton said, in a speech in Brooklyn, Saturday evening: "If Mr. Greeley is elected the government will be conducted on the principle of upright, downright, ingrained, old-fashioned hard work." Old-fashioned Democratic hard work to get money out of the treasury, perhaps.

Registration of voters in New York closed on Saturday. The total registry is 148,810, a falling off of 3,793. The Tammany repeaters had not so good a chance this year as formerly. The total registry in Brooklyn is 76,541.

The New York Free Trade League is spending money freely to elect Col. Grosvenor to Congress in the First Missouri district. He has been a prominent lobby agent of the League heretofore.

The Chicago *Tribune* claims that its information just flies to the mill, and will be duly carried for Greeley and Koerner (for Governor), and that the Liberals will have the Legislature. The result, it is to be hoped, will be a Democratic majority, where the Liberals expect to get 5,000 majority.

The South Bend, Ind., *Tribune* gives an authoritative announcement that under no circumstances will Mr. Colfax permit his name to be used in connection either with the United States Senatorship or for any other office.

It is singular that in 101 election districts in Lawrence county Hon. I. D. Shoemaker ran far ahead of the Republican State ticket; while in the districts in which the Democrats allege that he used corrupt means, his aggregate vote was but 159, while Woodward, the Democratic candidate, polled 2,251. That makes the charge of fraud look very thin.

The popular vote next Tuesday will probably exceed 8,000,000. In 1868 it was 5,716,758, several Southern States not voting, and the colored vote generally excluded in the Northern States.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, October 30th, 1872.

	Cents.
Miss Fannie Cummins, Ekart, Ind.	3
Mrs. Mary Mills, Cincinnati, O.	3
Miss Emma Porter, Mt. Vernon, O.	3
R. S. Matson, Cannonsburg, Pa.	1
R. R. Hull, Warrensburg, Mo.	3
Jas. Crawville, Claysville, Pa.	3
C. P. B. S., Allegheny City, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

SUICIDE OF A PITTSBURGHER.

An Old Man Weary of the World.

Our telegraphic columns yesterday contained a brief mention of the death of a man supposed to be David S. Meyer, of this city, who was found near the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at Cincinnati. The man's throat had been cut from ear to ear. The body was found lying in some willows, between the track and the river. Mrs. Elizabeth Sibley, who was a witness at the inquest, testified as follows:

Have seen the deceased; saw him twice to-day since his death; examined his features closely, and I know him well; have known him six years or more. His name is William Hoover, formerly a resident of Ohio, just opposite to Wheeling, W. Va. I had not seen him for four years prior to this day. He then boarded with me three weeks at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Bedford and Crawford streets. The first time I ever saw him was when he came to board with me about six years ago at the same place. That time he boarded with me all summer and autumn. Then he went to his family, opposite Wheeling, and I did not see him again until he came to board with me about four years ago, as I have stated, for a month with me twice. At the time of his death he must have been seventy-eight years old. By trade he was a bricklayer.

His wife was living the last I heard of her, which was this summer. She wrote me that her husband had been at the Insane asylum but had been discharged as better. I knew his wife; had been at her house a few times, and knew she had a limited correspondence with her. He and his wife got along together well. A daughter of his had once formerly, about six years ago, and that seemed to unsettle his mind. I have learned that shortly after that he attempted suicide by cutting his throat, but was prevented by a friend of his, a German. He was six months in the asylum. He was of German descent, spoke and wrote German; not a dissipated man; had been married twice. The unfortunate girl was by his first wife. He did not appear to be in his right mind when he boarded with me at Pittsburgh.

On a scrap of paper which was found near the body of the deceased was written two sentences in German, translated as follows:

"I have enough of my life, and am weary of it. I commend my spirit to God."

No name was found among any of the papers or effects of the deceased, except David S. Meyer, written on the leaf of a memorandum book.

Opening Other People's Letters.

At two o'clock this morning U. S. Detective Thomas A. Foster arrived in the city, from Greensburg, bringing with him a United States prisoner in the person of S. M. McLean, who is charged with taking a letter from the Greensburg postoffice, addressed to F. M. McClain. The information sets forth that the defendant obtained the letter for the purpose of "prying into the business of the prosecutor, Mr. McLean. On arriving in Pittsburgh, by instructions of the United States Commissioner, bail was allowed to remain at the St. Charles hotel for the night, instead of being locked up. He does not look like a person given to such practices, the alleged offense him, but a hearing will develop the points in the case.

Fall of a Derrick.

For some time past workmen have been engaged in laying new water pipe in Rebecca street, Allegheny. Yesterday afternoon, while engaged in lowering a pipe, the derrick suddenly fell, and struck a lad named George Clark on the head, inflicting serious injuries. He was removed into Neeley's drug store near by, and Dr. E. N. Riggs summoned, who attended him, after which he was conveyed to his home. A man standing near by was also struck, knocking him senseless, but by the aid of proper restoratives he recovered, and on examination was only slightly injured.

Driving Accident.

Mr. Martin Shaffer, of Birmingham, and Mr. Steele, formerly of the Eagle Hotel, Liberty street, were seriously injured on Tuesday night, by being thrown from a buggy, on Penn avenue, in East Liberty. The vehicle ran against a pile of bricks, which caused it to overturn. Mr. Shaffer received a very severe gash in the head, the scalp having been cut open for the length of several inches. Mr. Steele was not so badly hurt. Dr. Perchment dressed their injuries.

Twice Charged.

Yesterday Alderman Taylor took the information of Mrs. Emma Hurley against Mrs. Rose Cook, charging her with assault and battery, and also with keeping a common bawdy house. Mrs. Hurley sets forth in the information that Mrs. Cook struck her several times on the face, knocked her down and threatened to kill her. Defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

THE DEMONSTRATION

To-morrow Night.

Preparations Almost Completed—List of Clubs Already Reported—The White Elephant Coming from Kittanning—Fire Works, Red Fire Illuminations; &c., &c.

The arrangements for the grand final torchlight procession, which is to come off to-morrow night, are almost completed, and a grand display may be anticipated. By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a change has been made in the route of procession especially for the benefit of the residents of Center avenue. It is confidentally anticipated that every club in the two cities and on the South Side will turn out, and that in full numbers. Among the clubs already reported at headquarters are the following: Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; Capt. Linderman, two hundred men; Grant Huzzars, mounted, Capt. Bowers, one hundred men; Ormsby borough, Capt. Connelly, eighty men and martial band; Third ward, Allegheny, colored club, one hundred men; Plum township, Capt. McClurg, fifty men; Sixth ward, Allegheny, one hundred and ten men; Third ward, Allegheny, colored club, forty-five men; South Pittsburgh club, Capt. Fisher, seventy men; Kittanning club, Capt. Alward, seventy-five men; Duquesne colored club, sixty men; Ninth ward, Pittsburgh, union club, fifty men; and a number of others. The Kittanning club will be accompanied by their famous white elephant, which has a number of transparencies necessary to perform the ceremony according to the extreme ritualistic tendencies. He also found a number of boy choristers in waiting, who had been engaged to take part in the exercises. He then began to realize that there was some misunderstanding, as from the appearance of things it was certain that the second collation would be duly complied with. As soon as he discovered the fact he hastened to the vestry room of the church to await the arrival of the bridal party, and ask an explanation. This was soon arrived, when he learned that arrangements had been made for a surplice choir, but that the members would omit a part of the service of bowing before the altar according to the condition stipulated. Mr. Scarborough then said that he would not officiate here. This was especially stated in the second condition. A long parley now ensued, but no advance was made, as each party insisted on the strict in his understanding of the conditions named. The consultation was at last broken off, and the refusal on the part of the Rev. Mr. Miller to be married in the usual form, and he insisted on the ritualistic service. Dr. Scarborough then left the church, and the bridal party were taken in carriages and drove to St. Peter's church, on Grant and Diamond streets. The audience soon became aware of the result of the consultation, although no public announcement was made, and followed the bridal party to St. Peter's.

The bridal party, however, were doomed to another disappointment. They experienced the same difficulty at St. Peter's church as they did at St. Paul's, on Sixth avenue. There is no regularly stationed rector in this church and it was necessary to obtain permission from the vestrymen to officiate on the occasion. Accordingly, the bridal party were taken in Rev. Mr. Bowman's carriage, while messengers were sent to hunt up the vestrymen. The vestrymen, to the great disappointment of the bridal party, temporarily refused to throw open the doors of the church unless the parties assented to be married according to the plain ceremony of the denomination, with the addition of the ceremony of communion, if they so desired. The bridal party hesitated for a considerable time in front of the church, but, finding it impossible to prevail upon the vestrymen to allow the advanced ritualistic ceremonies to be performed in their church, finally agreed to be married according to the usual forms of the denomination. Having consented to this the Rev. Mr. Bowman officiated in the ceremony.

All the arrangements having been perfected, the invitations to the church were thrown open, and the immense crowd that had gathered in the vicinity, entered the building. There was a grand rush and scramble making, which consumed fully half an hour, the greatest anxiety and excitement prevailed among the crowd as they were stationed in front of the church. The crowd constantly increased, and by the time the doors of the church were opened an immense assemblage had assembled.

The bridal party now entered the church, when the ceremony commenced in accordance with the rites of the church were commenced. Mr. McCandless performed the wedding ceremony, and Mr. Coster administered the communion. The distinctive features of the whole service were that the Communion was administered which is always done when the parties desire it, and that no singing was had. At the conclusion of the services, the bridal party was taken to the Union depot, and started for New York on a visit to a number of friends. They propose remaining there a few days, when they will return to Baltimore, their future home.

The audience, when the services were concluded, slowly left the church, talking excitedly over this affair. The circumstances gave rise to much wonder over the whole city, and formed the chief topic of conversation.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Baker et al. vs. Wilson: Indiana. Argued by Stewart and Foster for plaintiff in error, and by Taylor, contra.

Appeals of the Union Passenger Railway Company; Philadelphia, C. P. Argued by Henry M. Phillips and C. Gartner for appellants, and by Messrs. Mc-Cuyler and Geo. W. Riddle for appellees. This is a case in which the constitutionality of an act of Assembly, chartering the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company is involved, the question being the purposes of the act were not clearly stated in the title.

Barclay Nulton, Esq., of Kittanning, was duly admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of John Irwin, indicted for assault and battery with intent to ravish, the jury found a verdict of simple assault and battery.

In the case of James W. Pratt, indicted for false pretenses on oath of Jacob Hoffman, *nol pros* was entered, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Charles Gier plead guilty to aggravated assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay the costs, undertake not to commit the offense again, and be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days.

Patrick Rusk, indicted for the larceny of a watch, the property of Mary Ann Hoffman, plead guilty and was sentenced to the Workhouse for three months.

Jacob Berger and Philippena Berger were indicted for assault and battery on George Aigler. Berger plead guilty and was sentenced to the Workhouse for three months, and the latter was ordered to keep the peace.

In the case of James C. Crawford and David Ford, charged with larceny on oath of Charles McDonald, *nol pros* was entered, the prosecutor not appearing.

John Kohrssen, charged with obtaining $20 by false pretenses, on oath of John Thier, was on trial when the court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth Against.

John Trimble,	Chas. P. Ward et al,
August Danner,	Wm. Coolley,
Henry Smith,	Michael Herbert,
Peter Gratin,	Mary J. Bills,
John Grant,	Cecilia Cooper,
Orange Steel,	Mary Williams,
Daniel Lavenor,	Charles Mellizer,
John Jones,	Geo. Metz,
Martin Cartel,	M. B. Bingher,
Margaret Linehart,	Wm. Carroll,
John Hamm,	Thos. Hart,
James McGuillen,	Michael McTighe.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons vs. R. M. Snodgrass. Action to recover on a contract for crude oil. The plaintiffs, in April, 1870, sold defendant one thousand barrels crude oil, to be delivered in nine months. At the expiration of the time, the price of oil having depreciated, defendant refused to receive it. Verdict for plaintiffs $8,841 49. The defense set up was, that there was to be no delivery, and that the contract was to be in the nature of a wager. The jury, however did not take that view of the case.

Abraham Schroal, for use, vs. Robert Stewart. Action to recover for goods sold to defendant's wife. The defendant is an old man, advanced in years, and resides in the vicinity of Tarentum. His wife, a young woman two years ago, with some beauty, but exceedingly ambitious, taking advantage of her new relation, purchased sundry expensive dresses, which he refused to pay for, alleging that the goods he had not authorized the purchase, and that she had plenty of clothing at home suitable to her station. Defendant's counsel, in giving a history of the case, stated that Mr. Stewart, some time after his marriage, discovered that he had a former husband living, and that he separated from her. This, however, was after the goods had been purchased. The case is on trial.

THIRD LIST FOR TO-DAY.

146. Campbell & Aiken vs. Dunlap.
149. Wells vs. Dougherty et al.
150. Pittsburgh Coal Co. vs. Negley & Co.
153. Hand, Jr., vs. Burke & Barnes.
165. Dilworth, Jr., vs. Mills.
167. Bigler vs. Burger et al.
172. Dunbar & Waugaman vs. Barr.
174. Same vs. Lambert.
175. Barrett et al. vs. Snyder et al.
184. Fetterman vs. Morgan.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

There were no cases ready for trial at this court yesterday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

60. Richardson vs. Mackey.
91. Steamer R. C. Gray vs. Sheplar et al.
156. Sawyer vs. Blackmore.
200. Pittsburgh, Titusville & Co. vs. Zeigler.
202. Same vs. Schleiper.
202. Same vs. Peter.
203. Same vs. Hargedt.
205. Teutch vs. English.
168. Bume vs. K ieber Bros.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

An Appeal for a Library.

The following card, from Wm. McCreery, Esq., sufficiently explains itself. It is to be hoped that there will be a liberal response to the appeal:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Twelfth ward Hospital of our city has been opened recently, under very favorable auspices, for a general hospital for sick and wounded, as well as for soldiers needing the comforts of a "Home."

One of its greatest wants is a library. The Board, at its last meeting adopted the following minute:

"At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Wm. McCreery was appointed a committee to solicit books and money, to make up a library for the Twelfth ward General Hospital.

You are respectfully solicited to contribute such books and magazines, bound or unbound, as you may be willing to spare, or money, which will be required to purchase book cases, reading tables, chairs, &c., for the room. It is designed to make this library a credit to the institution, as well as to our city.

A strict and careful record of all donations of books and money will be kept in the hospital library.

All donations will be received at the Bank of Pittsburgh, cashier of John A. Harper, Esq., secretary.

A few of our prominent citizens have already donated several hundred volumes. It is the wish of the Board to have at least five thousand (5,000) volumes and $500 in money.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. MCCREERY, Committee.

A Policeman Defendant.

Yesterday, Archy Wier complained before Alderman McMasters against Officer Hugh Huffmeyer, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. Prosecutor alleges that he with some friends were standing on the corner of Penn avenue and Sandusky avenue, when the officer ordered them to "move on." This they did, but had proceeded but a short distance when they heard a number of mace rans. They stopped to listen in what direction the sound was made, when, as Wier alleges, Huffmeyer approached, knocked him down, and beat him with his mace; prosecutor also alleges he requested the officer not to hit him, another officer arriving, both Wiers were arrested and taken to the Eleventh ward station house. At the hearing yesterday the prosecution in this case was fined, and then preferred the charge mentioned against Huffmyer. Defendant gave bail for a hearing.

Divorce Cases.

Two applications for divorce were filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Alexander McGuil vs. Mary McGill, married in 1870, and Isaac Hammell vs. Annie Hammell, married in 1869. The reason alleged in each case was adultery. Subpoenas were awarded.

HIGH VS. LOW CHURCH.

A Marriage Ceremony that Did Not and that Did Take Place.

A most singular and unfortunate circumstance attending a marriage ceremony occurred yesterday morning in this city, which will cause considerable feeling among the contracting parties, and be a topic of conversation for some time to come. For several weeks past, the marriage of the Rev. John S. Miller, formerly rector of All Saints chapel, but now assistant rector of an Episcopalian church in Baltimore, with Miss Sallie Hunter, of this city, was generally known in Episcopal circles. Great interest was felt in the marriage, from the fact of the announcement being made that the extreme ritualistic ceremony would be performed. Rev. Mr. Miller was rector of All Saints Chapel he had introduced the most advanced ritualistic tendencies into the church, so much so that the Bishop refused to recognize the church in his diocese. Some days ago a rumor was in circulation that an effort would be made to secure Trinity Church as the place for the performance of the ceremony, owing to its central location, and that the building was more spacious and better adapted for the purpose. This lent additional interest to the affair, as it was extremely doubtful whether the rector of the church would allow the ceremony to be performed in his parish.

A few days since the Rev. John H. McCandless, rector of All Saints chapel, who was to perform the marriage ceremony, made application to Rev. Mr. Scarborough for the use of Trinity Church on that occasion. Mr. Scarborough promptly granted the request, and consented to officiate, on the conditions that a surplice choir be used. Mr. McCandless, as already stated, made arrangements for a surplice choir, which is composed of seven gentlemen and the same number of boys, all the latter wearing white robes. After he had secured the choir, a rehearsal was had on Tuesday night in Trinity church, and every arrangement made for the celebration of the ceremony.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour appointed for the service, a very large audience assembled in Trinity church to witness the services, but were doomed to disappointment. A few minutes after ten Dr. Scarborough arrived at the church, and upon entering the vestry he found the floor covered with boxes containing surplices, cassocks and various articles necessary to perform the ceremony according to the extreme ritualistic tendencies. He also found a number of boy choristers in waiting, who had been engaged to take part in the exercises. He then began to realize that there was some misunderstanding, as from the appearance of things it was certain that the second collation would be duly complied with. As soon as he discovered the fact he hastened to the vestry room of the church to await the arrival of the bridal party, and ask an explanation. This was soon arrived, when he learned that arrangements had been made for a surplice choir, but that the members would omit a part of the service of bowing before the altar according to the condition stipulated. Mr. Scarborough then said that he would not officiate here. This was especially stated in the second condition. A long parley now ensued, but no advance was made, as each party insisted on the strict in his understanding of the conditions named. The consultation was at last broken off, and the refusal on the part of the Rev. Mr. Miller to be married in the usual form, and he insisted on the ritualistic service. Dr. Scarborough then left the church, and the bridal party were taken in carriages and drove to St. Peter's church, on Grant and Diamond streets. The audience soon became aware of the result of the consultation, although no public announcement was made, and followed the bridal party to St. Peter's.

The bridal party, however, were doomed to another disappointment. They experienced the same difficulty at St. Peter's church as they did at St. Paul's, on Sixth avenue. There is no regularly stationed rector in this church and it was necessary to obtain permission from the vestrymen to officiate on the occasion. Accordingly, the bridal party were taken in Rev. Mr. Bowman's carriage, while messengers were sent to hunt up the vestrymen. The vestrymen, to the great disappointment of the bridal party, temporarily refused to throw open the doors of the church unless the parties assented to be married according to the plain ceremony of the denomination, with the addition of the ceremony of communion, if they so desired. The bridal party hesitated for a considerable time in front of the church, but, finding it impossible to prevail upon the vestrymen to allow the advanced ritualistic ceremonies to be performed in their church, finally agreed to be married according to the usual forms of the denomination. Having consented to this the Rev. Mr. Bowman officiated in the ceremony.

All the arrangements having been perfected, the invitations to the church were thrown open, and the immense crowd that had gathered in the vicinity, entered the building. There was a grand rush and scramble making, which consumed fully half an hour, the greatest anxiety and excitement prevailed among the crowd as they were stationed in front of the church. The crowd constantly increased, and by the time the doors of the church were opened an immense assemblage had assembled.

The bridal party now entered the church, when the ceremony commenced in accordance with the rites of the church were commenced. Mr. McCandless performed the wedding ceremony, and Mr. Coster administered the communion. The distinctive features of the whole service were that the Communion was administered which is always done when the parties desire it, and that no singing was had.

At the conclusion of the services, the bridal party was taken to the Union depot, and started for New York on a visit to a number of friends. They propose remaining there a few days, when they will return to Baltimore, their future home.

The audience, when the services were concluded, slowly left the church, talking excitedly over this affair. The circumstances gave rise to much wonder over the whole city, and formed the chief topic of conversation.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Hartranft reception promises to be a success.

THE livery stables have been thoroughly renovated.

ALL Hallow-een to-night. Every one knows what that means.

CHIEF OF POLICE IRWIN, who has been on the sick list for a few days, is able to be about again.

A CONFIRMED vagrant, named Edward Skippers, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days yesterday.

SQUIRE KREHAN, of Birmingham, was thirty-seven years of age yesterday. The usual consequences followed.

THE South Side club captains held a meeting last night, and promised to turn out "big" in the coming demonst